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TODAY:
STAGE
Queen of Spades Page 13

Southeast Asia Fears Damage To Its Influence

Leaders at ASEAN Summit
Call for Rebuilding Unity
Amid Region's Economic Woes

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

HANOI — Leaders of the Association of South East Asian Nations are warning that their organization is in danger of losing international influence as recession and financial turmoil remove its former high-growth luster and expose cracks in the group's once impressive facade of unity.

Four of the nine heads of government taking part in the two-day ASEAN meeting here that began Tuesday said the region was confronting a major credibility challenge. Others spoke in more general terms about the damage done to their economies and societies since the currency crisis started in Thailand in July 1997.

"This crisis has not only dealt body blows to individual countries in the region," said President Joseph Estrada of the Philippines. "Doubts have been raised about the ASEAN spirit, about our solidarity, about our credibility." He described the crisis as the greatest challenge facing the group since its creation in 1967.

Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai of Thailand said the crisis had raised questions about whether the association could regain its vitality, adding, "Some have gone so far as to write us off."

He said the group needed to develop "new approaches and new thinking to keep up with the rapid pace of developments, both regionally and internationally."

"If not," Mr. Chuan added, "we risk being left behind by other more dynamic and forward-looking regional groups around the world."

On Wednesday, ASEAN leaders will meet with Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan, Vice President Hu Jintao of China and President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea to discuss closer cooperation between Southeast and Northeast Asia in such areas as aid and monetary policy.

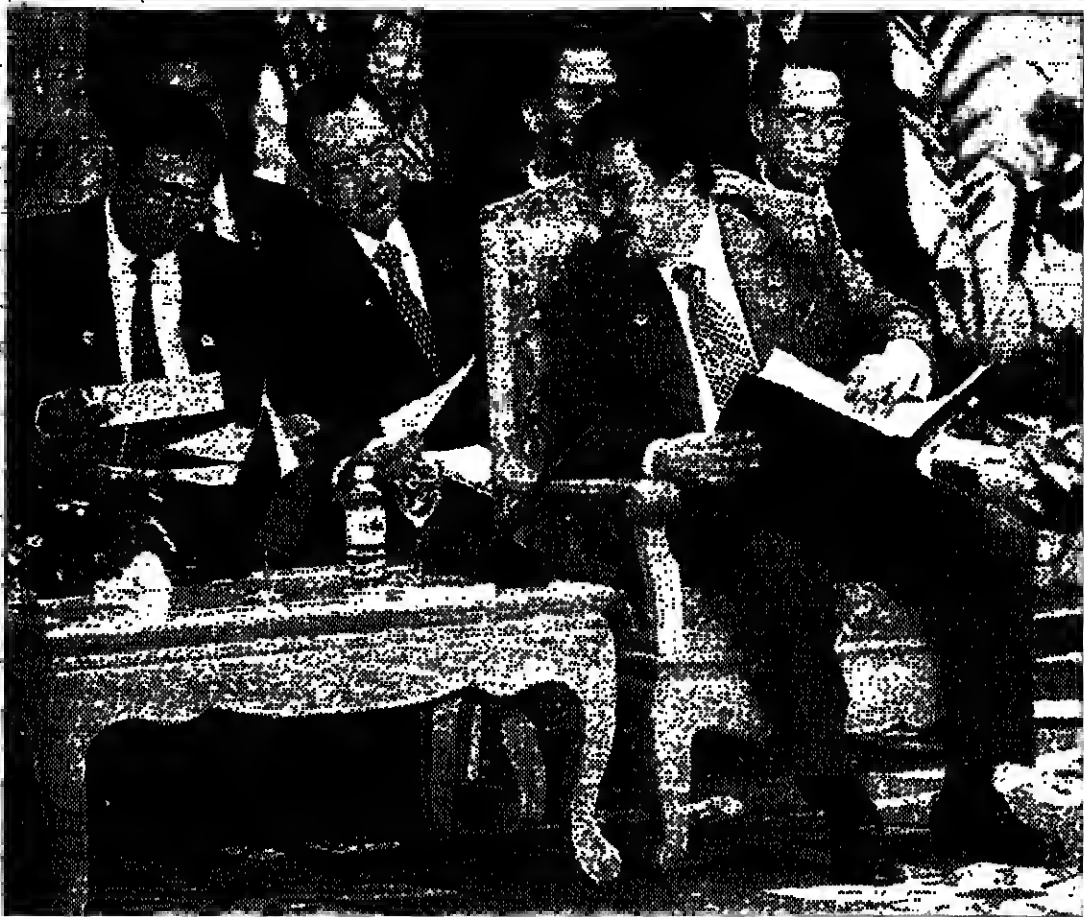
Officials said Japan would announce details of its \$30 billion aid program, known as the Miyazawa Plan, to help finance the recovery of East Asian nations hit hardest by crisis.

They said Mr. Ho was expected to unveil a Chinese proposal for a new East Asian forum that would enable the deputy finance ministers and deputy central bank governors from the ASEAN countries, China, Japan and South Korea to meet whenever necessary for talks on financial and monetary policy.

"It could result in some useful consultations and possible coordination of monetary policy in the region," one Southeast Asian official said.

But in a reference to doubts about the association among Western and Asian countries that have close ties with the group, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore cautioned at the opening of the summit talks that some of ASEAN's dialogue partners were quietly questioning its future.

"Some of them are taking us less seriously than



President Joseph Estrada of the Philippines, right, conferring with Jose Pardo, his trade secretary, at the Association of South East Asian Nations summit meeting that began Tuesday in Hanoi.

Japan Calls for Currency Regime

World Needs New Financial Architecture, Miyazawa Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's finance minister called Tuesday for a "new international financial architecture" that would overhaul the way the International Monetary Fund works and allow a "managed flexibility" among the world's major currencies.

"Talk about reforming the international financial architecture should not be just a passing fancy," Kiichi Miyazawa, a 79-year-old veteran politician, told the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

Mr. Miyazawa called for studying creation of an "exchange-rate regime" that would "bring about greater stability on the one hand and needed flexibility on the other, among the yen, the U.S. dollar and the euro."

Mr. Miyazawa said the recent Asian currency turmoil had revealed the risk of pegging regional currencies to a single foreign currency such as the dollar. The finance minister also acknowledged that Japan's economy remained weak and said it would be at least two years before officials could determine whether there is positive and sustainable growth.

He said Japanese companies may start to "ruthlessly" cut jobs next year to cope with the recession, pushing up the country's record-high unemployment rate of 4.3 percent.

Noting that "the IMF is not very popular in this part of the world," Mr. Miyazawa said that in the absence of

an alternative institution, the IMF should be improved. He said the IMF needed improvement, and that combining the agency with the World Bank "might be one way if it improves efficiencies."

While Mr. Miyazawa's remarks on a new exchange-rate regime were not specific, analysts interpreted his remarks as backing the creation of a system of targeted bands within which currencies would trade. In Europe, Germany's finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine, created a controversy this autumn by calling for a managed exchange-rate regime.

"Although it is a difficult challenge, we have to work hard to attain this 'managed flexibility' among the three currencies," Mr. Miyazawa added.

"Setting a target zone may be useful in the short-to-medium term. But macroeconomic cooperation would be needed for it to work," said Taisuke Tanaka, a global foreign-exchange strategist at Credit Suisse First Boston in Tokyo. "Japan has to first correct existing domestic and external imbalances before it could consider such a step."

Mr. Miyazawa also said that countries across Asia should contribute to a new regional fund to protect their currencies and fight off speculators. Similar currency support funds could be used in Latin America

Key Republicans Abandon Clinton

Survey Shows
Ambivalence
Of Americans

Momentum
Building for
Impeachment

By Richard Morin
and Claudia Deane
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton approaches his showdown with Republicans in the House of Representatives buoyed by strong job-approval ratings but also facing the possibility that he may not be able to rally a scandal-weary public in save his embattled presidency, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The survey shows that 6 in 10 Americans want the House to vote down the four articles of impeachment it will consider Thursday. But if the House goes the other way, an equally large majority, 58 percent, say Mr. Clinton should resign rather than fight removal in a Senate trial.

The conflicting attitudes found by the poll underscore the dangers that confront the president and congressional leaders in both parties. Most Americans remain only mildly attentive to the impeachment process; even those who try become confused or overwhelmed, making it difficult for politicians and

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In an ominous development for President Bill Clinton, several key Republican moderates in the House of Representatives added their voices Tuesday to the mounting calls for his impeachment.

"Clearly, the momentum is in the direction of the House voting articles of impeachment," said Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut, an influential Democrat.

The White House has desperately sought to persuade some of the 20 to 24 undecided Republicans to oppose impeachment in what is expected to be an extremely close vote in the House on Thursday or Friday.

But in the last two days more than a dozen previously undecided Republicans have come out in favor of impeachment.

In a blow to White House hopes, Representative Nancy Johnson of Connecticut, co-leader of a group of moderate House Republicans, said Tuesday that she would vote to impeach President Clinton.

"The president does not have the right to commit perjury when it is convenient or when he thinks the charges against him are frivolous," Ms. Johnson said.

Another Republican, Representative Jay Dickey, who represents Mr. Clinton's home district in Arkansas, criticized the White House for what he said were scare tactics to influence his vote.

It is like a "tidal wave" against the president, said Harold Ickes, a Democratic consultant and Mr. Clinton's former deputy chief of staff. He said there was still a chance of stopping that tide, however.

But the latest Republican declarations left prospects sharply higher that the full House would approve at least one of the four articles of impeachment before it, in effect indicting the president and sending the case to the Senate for trial.

As representatives streamed back to Washington for party caucus meetings Wednesday and the historic debate to

The gift of gab is gone. Page 3

pollsters to predict public reaction to the events to come.

Betty Nevins, 61, a retired nurse in Gulf Shores, Alabama, is a Democrat who voted for Mr. Clinton twice. She does not want to see him impeached. In key ways, she seems precisely one of the voters Mr. Clinton is counting on to tell their representatives that they are outraged and want the process stopped.

But if the president is impeached by the House, Ms. Nevins says, he should resign. Among those who oppose impeachment, 4 in 10 say Mr. Clinton should resign voluntarily if impeached. "I think that this snowball thing needs to be ended as soon as it can," she said. According to the Post-ABC poll, 38 percent of respondents want the president to fight the charges in a Senate trial if impeached. Some observers cautioned against concluding too much from poll

AGENDA

U.S. Forces in Gulf Put on High Alert

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. military forces in the Gulf have been placed on high alert based on "significant, credible evidence" of possible imminent terrorist action against Americans in the area, the Pentagon said Tuesday.

The statement came a day after the State Department said that U.S. diplomats and citizens in seven Gulf states could be in danger from attack, possibly in the next 30 days.

The Dollar			
	Tuesday @ 4 PM	previous close	
Yen	1.061	1.043	
DM	118.585	115.525	
Franc	5.562	5.529	
Mark	1.885	1.8935	
Change per percent			

The Dow			
	Tuesday close	percent change	
Dow	12,770	6,822.30	+1.47%
S&P 500			
S&P	21.58	1,182.79	+1.89%
Nasdaq			
Nasdaq	1,551.41	2,012.33	+2.51%

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The IHT on-line www.ihtr.com

Newstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Libanon	11.3,000
Belgium	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1.900 CFA	Oman	10.00 QR
France	12.50 FF	Reunion	12.50 FF
Germany	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Italy	1.100 CFA	Senegal	1.100 CFA
Japan	3,000 Yen	Spain	250 Ptas
Kenya	1,250 CFA	Tunisia	1,250 Dir
Portugal	1,250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
United	700 Fils	U.S. M.	\$1.20

U.S. Fails to Ensure Israeli Withdrawal

Clinton Leaves Region as He Found It

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — President Bill Clinton concluded a three-day visit to the Middle East on Tuesday that was rich in symbolism but short on tangible achievements, having failed to nudge Israel to resume the troop withdrawals from the West Bank that it agreed to in U.S.-brokered talks two months ago.

After a contentious three-way meeting Tuesday morning with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Mr. Clinton departed the region much as he found it in his arrival: with the peace process teetering and mistrust seething between Israelis and Palestinians.

If there was anything fundamentally changed in the dynamic of Middle East peacemaking as a result of Mr. Clinton's visit, it was new tension between the Clinton administration and the Israelis and, at the same time, an emerging partnership between Washington and the Palestinians that is more intimate than has ever been seen before.

Mr. Netanyahu, who suspended further withdrawals two weeks ago and set an obstinate tone with his remarks when Mr. Clinton stepped off Air Force One on Saturday, served notice Tuesday that he has no intention of carrying out the next troop pullback, scheduled for



Mr. Netanyahu, left, conferring with Mr. Clinton on Tuesday at Tel Aviv airport before the president left for Washington.

Friday, until the Palestinians meet a long list of requirements, some of which Washington plainly considers unreasonable.

Mr. Clinton tried to put the best face on things, telling reporters that "the proof is always in what happens tomorrow, not what happens today."

But it was apparent that Mr. Netanyahu, fighting for his political

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Evenhanded Clinton, Receptive Palestinians

Effort to Reach Out Moves His Audience

By Howard Schneider
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Over the years they have been heralded as revolutionary heroes and reviled as terrorists, but this week the Palestinians, at least for the moment, found their struggle for a homeland put on a par with that of Israel's, their right to land, and their autonomy affirmed by the world's remaining superpower. Though President Bill Clinton's three-day visit here, which ended Tuesday, left the most difficult issues in the Middle East peace process unresolved, analysts and commentators in Israel and the Arab world agreed that the results were unambiguous in their boost in the Palestinian struggle for recognition and eventual statehood.

While no one suggested that the United States was diminishing its long-standing support for Israel, Mr. Clinton's remarks were an "assertion of Palestinian rights, and will hopefully be translated into full support for Palestinian independence," said Nasser Qidweh, the Palestinian representative at the United Nations.

"We are profoundly affected and touched by the sincerity of the

NEWS
ANALYSIS

See MIDEAST, Page 4

Did a Nobel Peace Prize Winner Stretch Truth?

Accounts in Autobiography of Guatemalan Indian Rights Activist Are Disputed

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

SAN MIGUEL USPANTAN, Guatemala — For Rigoberta Menchu, the painful road to world prominence began in this impoverished and isolated hamlet of mountains, cloud forest and peasant hamlets. As winner of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize, she has become an internationally acclaimed spokeswoman for — and symbol of — the rights of indigenous peoples, largely based on her best-selling account of growing up here as an uneducated and oppressed member of the Quiche people.

In the autobiography "I, Rigoberta Menchu," first published in Spanish in 1983 at the height of Guatemala's brutal civil war, Miss Menchu, now 39, tells a wrenching tale of violence, destruction, misery and exploitation as moving and disturbing as a Victor Hugo novel. So powerful was the book's impact that it immediately transformed her into a celebrated and much-sought-after human rights campaigner and paved the way for her to win the Nobel Prize.

Key details of that story, though, are untrue, according to a new book, "Rigoberta Menchu

and the Story of All Poor Guatemalans," written by an American anthropologist. Based on nearly a decade of interviews with more than 120 people and archival research, the anthropologist, David Stoll, concludes that Miss Menchu's book "cannot be the eyewitness account it purports to be" because the Nobel laureate repeatedly describes "experiences she never had herself."

[Alfonso Arem, executive director of the Rigoberta Menchu Foundation in Mexico City, said Tuesday that the claims made by Mr. Stoll "should not affect the legitimacy of the demands of the Indian people." The Associated Press reported.

"This is a case that the world recognizes as legitimate — not because of Rigoberta Menchu," Mr. Arem said.]

Using contacts provided by Mr. Stoll and others found independently, The New York Times conducted several interviews here earlier this month that yielded information that contradicts Miss Menchu's account.

Relatives, neighbors, friends and former classmates, including an older brother and half-sister and four Roman Catholic nuns who educated and sheltered her, indicated that many of the main

episodes Miss Menchu related in the book were either fabricated or seriously exaggerated. As they recall it:

• The land dispute central to the book was a long and bitter family feud that pitted her father against his in-laws, and not a battle against wealthy landowners of European descent who manipulated government agencies into trying to drive her father and other Indian peasants off unclaimed land that they had cleared and farmed.

• A younger brother whom Miss Menchu says she saw die of starvation never existed, while a second, whose suffering she says she and her parents were forced to watch as he was burned alive by army troops, was killed in entirely different circumstances when the family was not present.

• Contrary to Miss Menchu's assertion on the first page of her book that "I never went to school" and could not read, write or speak Spanish until shortly before she dictated the text of "I, Rigoberta Menchu," she in fact received the equivalent of a middle-school education as a

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Rigoberta Menchu, the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, speaking in Guatemala City this year.

Clinton's Visit/ 'It's a Practical Recognition of Our Rights'

Hope Flowers in Gaza As the President Calls

The American Flag Flying, Not Burning

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

JABALIYA REFUGEE CAMP, Gaza — Perhaps not since the day in 1994 that Yasser Arafat returned to Gaza from his years of exile have Palestinians felt such a surge of hope and wonder as they did when President Bill Clinton came calling.

Part of it was pageantry: the 100-foot-long (30-meter-long) American and Palestinian flags that swaddled the brand new airport control tower like gift wrapping; the stifling security, freshly whitewashed walls and ubiquitous welcome banners that announced that this visit was unlike any other; the big, noisy American helicopters floating down one by one from a pale blue sky.

But even before they had heard him speak, Palestinians understood that the mere fact that an American president was setting foot on their soil for the first time was a form of recognition and a symbolic windfall that would have been unthinkable until recently.

"Six years ago we were seen as distorted people, as terrorists," said Salah Tamari, a Palestinian lawmaker. "Now we are greeted and meeting the president of the United States. It's a practical recognition of our rights."

"If someone doesn't understand the significance of it," he concluded, "they are blind."

Sayed Shaban, an officer in the fledgling Palestinian Navy, said: "Today we are in a new era and a new situation. Time is required to change things much more, and larger steps are still to be taken. But we have hopes for new conditions. Today, the world is here."

Mr. Clinton "will help us to regain our land, to regain Jerusalem, to regain what the Israelis took from us," said Khalil Mahmoud Biran, 54, a shop owner in Gaza City.

"There is nothing wrong with the United States helping Israel, but at the same time we think now it can help us, too."

IN A PLACE identified for years with the burning of American flags, suddenly American flags were everywhere in Gaza, and none was set ablaze.

Palestinians hung American flags from high-rise apartments, affixed them to the backs of bicycles and, in a few zealous cases, draped them around their bodies.

In a place long associated with terrorists and militants — the Hamas and Islamic Jihad groups have their strongholds here — most Palestinians were at pains to explain to visitors that no one in his right mind could possibly wish harm to befall so honored a guest.

Schoolboys with barely a word of English managed precisely two when they encountered Americans in the streets of Gaza City: "Clinton good!"

Stapled to trees and plastered on tenement walls, posters, murals and banners appeared of Mr. Clinton and Mr. Arafat, smiling side-by-side, with the heading: "We have a dream, same

as yours. A free Palestine." Three hours before the president's arrival, thousands lined the route from the airport, only to discover much later that he would be transported around Gaza by helicopter.

So many people were glued to their televisions, or intimidated by the numbers of Palestinian troops deployed, that traffic through Gaza City's ordinarily teeming streets simply evaporated. Shops closed in the center of town and merchants called it a sign of respect for their visitor.

A Palestinian cleric, who hinted that he had not always been so great a fan of the United States, shrugged when asked about Mr. Clinton and said simply: "We will remember it forever."

THE ENTHUSIASM seemed genuine, but it was not undiluted. In the Jabaliya Refugee Camp, desperately poor, trash-strewn and badly overcrowded, this sudden recasting of the United States' role sparked a flicker of hope against a backdrop of traditional anti-Western resentments.

In some cases, the result was confusion. Take the case of Abdul Fatah Sharfi, born and reared in Jabaliya's mean streets and a child of the *intifada*, the Palestinian uprising against Israeli military occupation.

As a boy in the *intifada*, his idea of street theater was to torch an American flag in the gutter. Just because Mr. Clinton came calling in Gaza and thousands of his countrymen watched in awe, Mr. Sharfi was not about to scrap his conviction that the United States, Israel's ally, is fundamentally anti-Arab.

But somehow even Mr. Sharfi, 20, a history major at Gaza's Islamic University, was touched and heartened by Mr. Clinton's visit.

"I can't carry an American flag today — my conscience won't permit it," Mr. Sharfi said.

"But I think Clinton's coming here is a step toward creating a Palestinian state."

"It gives us some hopes." The outpouring of hope unleashed by Mr. Clinton's visit was so great that it is almost certain to be followed by disappointment the morning after.

The president's appearance also prompted Palestinians to confront and discuss the question of Israel's security and its right to exist in a new, perhaps more realistic way.

"I was 16 when I went to work as a janitor in Israel, and I cried because even the room where they keep their garbage was nicer than the rooms we live in here in Jabaliya," said Shedadah Amoudi, 45, a shop owner. "Now the Americans are starting to understand the suffering of the Palestinian people. And we know that Israel has a right to exist, based on an agreement between both sides."

Were Palestinians willing to accept the United States as an ally, after so many years of mutual suspicion? "We are Arabs — we are known for our hospitality," Mr. Amoudi said. "We always close our eyes to many past mistakes."



Mrs. Clinton, right, and Mrs. Arafat, left, visiting a disabled Palestinian boy at a Gaza child care center. Mrs. Clinton announced a \$3 million increase in U.S. aid for the UN program to benefit Arab refugees.

The People's Choice: Hillary Clinton
First Lady Acclaimed for Her Support of Palestinian StatehoodBy William A. Orme Jr.
New York Times Service

GAZA — Hillary Rodham Clinton, who has been hailed here as a champion of Palestinian statehood, walked a careful diplomatic line in public appearances in Gaza, praising Palestinian national aspirations while avoiding comments that could be considered a call for sovereignty.

But it was clear as she traveled through Gaza on Monday that her endorsement seven months ago of eventual Palestinian independence has made her something of a heroine here, even though her comments were immediately disavowed by the White House and were covered publicly repeated.

She was greeted with thunderous applause as she walked through the door of the Palestinian National Council gathering here Monday afternoon. The ovation was repeated with equal enthusiasm as she was introduced from the podium by Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader.

Earlier in the day, as she visited a center for disabled children and a refugee settlement with her daughter, Chelsea, and Mr. Arafat's wife, Suha, Mrs. Clinton was acclaimed by local civic leaders.

"We are very proud of you and your support for the Palestinian people and their own state," said Hanan Matar, a Gaza City lawyer, as she welcomed Mrs. Clinton to a workshop on family law and women's rights. Mrs. Clinton smiled and asked for a clarification on the jurisdiction of local religious courts

in disputes over a wife's right to work or to seek further education.

In her public remarks here, Mrs. Clinton praised "the leadership of Chairman Arafat" in the peace efforts and the "hope for the future" embodied in building new institutions, both civic and physical, like the Gaza International Airport that her husband and Mr. Arafat formally inaugurated Monday.

But she appeared to prefer stressing

'In Gaza, life has been too hard for too long.'

more generic themes, such as the social benefits of spending on higher education for women. The capstone of her Gaza tour was a session seemingly calculated to scare off all but the work-ethic: "Women's Empowerment Through Micro-Lending."

While President Bill Clinton pushed publicly for further progress in the peace talks, Mrs. Clinton went to the gritty heart of a major unresolved problem: the Arab refugees from the Middle Eastern wars of a half-century ago, and their direct descendants, who remain virtual wards of United Nations refugee camps. Of the 1.1 million refugees in 59 UN settlements in four countries, about 760,000 live in the Gaza Strip, and they constitute three-quarters of Gaza's population.

Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Arafat visited the most densely packed of Gaza's eight refugee settlements. Known as

simply "the Beach," the Gaza City refugee camp has 65,000 people crammed into 70 sandy acres (28 hectares) of low-rise cinder block, many of them living three or more to a room. "I know that for many here in Gaza, life has been too hard for too long," Mrs. Clinton said, announcing a modest increase in the annual U.S. contribution to the UN refugee program for the Arab refugees to \$73 million from \$70 million.

Mrs. Clinton's visit and the international attention that comes with it "is like a blessing," said Ron Wilkenson, the spokesman for the UN's Gaza refugee program. "These people are so desperate for a little bit of recognition. People don't realize how little they have, and how little they are asking for."

As she did in Israel on Sunday, Mrs. Clinton avoided reporters' questions about independence and statehood, and her aides again strove to avoid photographs of the first lady framed by the Palestinian flag.

Still, her itinerary in Israel on Sunday with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's wife, Sara, by her side and her tour through Gaza on Monday with Mrs. Arafat was seen in both places as a display of conscious symmetry. Mrs. Arafat, usually not the most public of figures here, was clearly pleased by Mrs. Clinton's companionship. "Thank you for witnessing with us the construction of our country," she said, introducing Mrs. Clinton at the micro-lending forum, "and I hope you will be able to be with us to witness our Palestinian state."

French Panel
Faults U.S. for
Failure to Act
In RwandaBy Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

PARIS — After a nine-month inquiry into the systematic slaughter of nearly a million people in Rwanda four years ago, a French parliamentary commission concluded Tuesday that the responsibility for preventing the genocide lay mainly in a United States-influenced failure of international will.

In its final report, the commission criticized a lack of coordination and intelligence by French diplomatic and military officials during the three months of unchecked tribal killing that followed the April 6, 1994, assassination of the Rwandan president, Juvénal Habyarimana, whose airplane was downed by a missile.

But a summary of the 1,800-page report said most of the inaction in Rwanda was the fault of the United Nations and its strongest member.

Referring to the Belgian-led UN contingent in Rwanda and to the 1993 killings of American troops in Somalia, the report said that the international community's "passivity and inertia are due, among other reasons, to the haste of the departure of the contingent after the assassination of 10 of its members and especially to the refusal of the United States to consider, after its debacle in Somalia, any immediate expansion of the UN force or any modification of its mandate to allow it to intervene."

The commission, led by a Socialist former defense minister, Paul Quilès, exonerated France for any responsibility in the genocide itself. "The first point that should be recalled is that those who killed Rwandans were other Rwandans," the summary said. The vast majority of the victims were Tutsi. The report faulted the French government for failing to understand the nature of the blood warfare in the former Belgian colony or to appreciate the "racist" nature of the regime it had supported as "a lesser evil" in a military cooperation agreement that ended three months before the slaughter began.

France, the report said, "didn't worry enough about a situation where violence was proliferating while extremist tendencies developed advocating more and more openly a 'final solution' — that is, the extermination of Tutsi and of Hutu moderates. A United Nations criminal tribunal is pursuing those believed responsible for the genocide."

France found itself trapped by its own strategy and manipulated by a regime that it hoped to pressure to reform its policies," the report said, noting France's defense that Mr. Habyarimana's government was considered "legitimate" by the world community.

Alain Destexhe, a senator in Belgium who led his country's legislative inquiry last year into its role in Rwanda, said in an interview: "I have the impression that the French are laying things off on the Belgians and the Americans and the UN, and sweeping things away from their front door. Still, in France's political culture, the fact that this commission exists at all is very important."

Mr. Destexhe added: "The next steps should be investigations by the United Nations and the United States."

Rene Galy-Dejean of *Preside Jacques Chirac's Rally for the Republic* party, said: "France has nothing to blush about. It had no responsibility for the genocide."

Judge Leon Higginbotham Dies
At 70; Was Crusader for BlacksBy William Glaberson
New York Times Service

Leon Higginbotham Jr., 70, who called himself "a survivor of segregation" and became one of the United States' most prominent black judges, died Monday in Boston. He was hospitalized for a stroke on Saturday.

Judge Higginbotham, a legal scholar, author and historian, was an influential federal judge for 29 years until he retired in 1993. He often used the story of his own life, which began in an era of discrimination in Trenton, New Jersey, as an example of how what he called voiceless and forgotten people could overcome obstacles if they had help.

From 1990 until his retirement, Judge Higginbotham was chief judge of the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. He was only the third black jurist to have directed one of the country's federal appeals panels, which are second in importance only to the Supreme Court. Some historians say Judge Higginbotham was one of a handful of black jurists whom President Lyndon Johnson considered as candidates to integrate the Supreme Court before he named Thurgood Marshall the first black justice in 1967.

In a career of energetic accomplishment and unambiguous liberalism, Judge Higginbotham received much recognition as a legal scholar and civil rights advocate, including the highest U.S. civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, in 1995.

He persistently said that many of the advances for black Americans that he had applauded over a long legal career

were endangered by cutbacks in affirmative action and reduced opportunities for black lawyers and judges.

"I witnessed the birth of racial justice in the Supreme Court and here now, after 45 years as a lawyer, judge and law professor, I sometimes feel as if I am watching justice die," he wrote in an article in *The New York Times Magazine* in January.

After his retirement from the bench he taught at Harvard University, practiced law in New York and Washington and served on corporate boards, including that of *The New York Times Co.*

At the time of his death, Judge Higginbotham was at work on an autobiography.

William Denson, 85, Prosecutor
New York Times Service
William Denson, 85, who helped to convict and execute more Nazi war criminals than any other American while serving as the chief military prosecutor of those accused of administering concentration camps in Germany, died Sunday in Lawrence, Mass.

In four trials conducted from 1945 to 1947, which focused on atrocities committed at the concentration camps at Dachau, Mauthausen, Buchenwald and Flossenbürg, Mr. Denson prosecuted 177 Nazis.

Norman Fell, 74, TV Actor
LOS ANGELES (AP) — Norman Fell, 74, who played the irascible landlord Stanley Roper on the 1970s television sitcom "Three's Company" and in the spin-off series "The Ropers," died of cancer Monday. Among Mr. Fell's credits were the films "The Graduate" and "Catch-22," and television series including Burt Reynolds' detective drama "Dan August."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Flight Attendants Seek

New Carry-On Rules

WASHINGTON (AP) — Airline safety is being risked by a patchwork of rules for carry-on bags, and the U.S. government should step in to declare a uniform standard, the Association of Flight Attendants said.

About 4,000 passengers and crew members are hurt each year by bags and objects — including wine bottles, laptop computers and even bowling balls — falling from overhead bins, the 43,000-member union said.

One-Day Greek Strike
Disrupts Transport

ATHENS (AFP) — Strikers disrupted transport, banks and public services in Greece on Tuesday to protest an austerity budget for 1999.

The one-day strike, called by the two main Greek trade unions, cut domestic and international services by the national carrier, Olympic Airways, to one flight per destination, the company said. Flights by foreign airlines were not affected.

Orsay Museum Opens

PARIS (AFP) — The Orsay museum reopened Tuesday after a strike, but the stoppage kept the art museum's book stall closed.

Staff at the Grand Palais remained on strike on Tuesday, while the Louvre museum was to reopen its doors on Wednesday after a six-day walkout by employees. Tuesday is the Louvre's normal closing day.

An "Unusual Journey" exhibition at the Parc de la Villette in Paris is recreating for visitors the ordeal of refugees escaping from war, massacres or political persecution to seek asylum in France. (Reuters)

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				North America				Asia				Africa				Latin America				Oceania			
City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind
Amsterdam	54	41	W	Atlanta	74	61	W	Beijing	64	41	W	Algiers	57	44	W	Buenos Aires	74	61	W	Sydney	74	61	W
Antwerp	54	41	W	Boston	54	41	W	Bombay	84	71	W	Cairo	74	61	W	Sao Paulo	74	61	W	Melbourne	74	61	W
Athens	64	51	W	Chicago	54	41	W	Bangkok	84	71	W	Dakar	74	61	W	Lima	74	61	W	Auckland	74	61	W
Bahia	74	61	W	Columbus	54	41	W	Calcutta	84	71	W	Harare	74	61	W	Managua	74	61	W				
Bangkok	84	71	W	Dallas	54	41	W	Chengdu	84	71	W	Johannesburg	74	61	W	Medan	74	61	W				
Bombay	84	71	W	Denver	54	41	W	Chongqing	84	71	W	Lagos	74	61	W	Qingdao	74	61	W				
Buenos Aires	74	61	W	Detroit	54	41	W	Guangzhou	84	71	W	Nairobi	74	61	W	Shanghai	84	71	W				
Calcutta	84	71	W	Houston	54	41	W	Harbin	84	71	W	Rabat	74	61	W	Taipei	84	71	W				
Chengdu	84	71	W	Los Angeles	54	41	W	Hong Kong	84	71	W	Tripoli	74	61	W	Tokyo	84	71	W				
Chongqing	84	71	W	Memphis	54	41	W	Kobe	84	71	W	Tunis	74	61	W	Ulaanbaatar	84	71	W				
Columbus	54	41	W	Minneapolis	54	41	W	London	64	51	W	Yaounde	74	61	W								
Dallas	54	41	W	Montreal	54	41	W	Madrid	64	51	W												
Denver	54	41	W	New York	54	41	W	Moscow	64	51	W												
Detroit	54	41	W	Philadelphia	54	41	W	Osaka	84	71	W												
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THE AMERICAS

That Old Fire, That Gift of Gab Is Now Missing From Clinton

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Since his days as an undergraduate, his oldest friends say, Bill Clinton has believed that he could talk his way out of almost any predicament. He has usually been right.

In every dark hour in his political career, Mr. Clinton has fought back. He has tested the political winds, then assembled political war rooms to carry the fight to the enemy. Sometimes he has counterattacked, sometimes he has changed course. But always he has been verbal, vigorous, out in front.

Something very different is going on now as he faces his gravest crisis. He is not talking much. When he talks, he digs himself in deeper.

"He has lost his touch, at least for the moment," said a Democratic senator who is counted as one of the president's strongest supporters. "His timing is off. His sense of what will fly is way off, too."

Suddenly, last week in Washington and this week in the Middle East, Mr. Clinton has turned pensive, wan and remote. His words lack fire. On Friday, as the House Judiciary Committee was preparing to approve a first article of impeachment, he ended a televised appeal with the words, "That is simply all I can do, the work of the American people." It sounded more like a sigh of fatalism than a rallying cry from a president grinding for battle.

Since he has never been a very close student of legislative mores, perhaps he is simply puzzled by the Republicans' determination to forge ahead with impeachment. All his political life, he has relied

heavily on polls for guidance. Now his polls and others show clearly that the American people do not want to see him removed from office. But the Republicans are paying little heed to the numbers.

Vice President Al Gore said Monday that the Republicans should absorb the wisdom of the American people, as expressed in the polls, and abandon impeachment. The appropriate answer, he said, "is to give the president the punishment and rebuke that they feel is appropriate."

But the president has done little to give cover to the advocates of censure, and on several recent occasions he has made a bad situation worse. His hostile, unapologetic television speech on Aug. 17, after he had testified to the grand jury investigating the Monica Lewinsky case, won few if any new supporters and turned some fence-sitters against him. A speech more fully expressing his contrition on Aug. 28, followed by several others, helped Mr. Clinton's cause, as did the results of the November election.

Then his legislative answers to 81 questions submitted by the House Judiciary Committee upset undecided Republicans. Several had hoped he would admit on Friday that he had committed perjury, or at least that he had told lies in his deposition, instead of resorting to circumlocutions. He did not, and he followed up with a declaration in Israel that he would never admit lying under oath — something, he said, "I am quite sure I did not do."

He also said that the idea of his resigning had never crossed his mind. It has crossed the mind of

everyone else in official Washington, not once but many times, so Mr. Clinton's statement further eroded his credibility here.

Representative Scott Klug of Wisconsin, one of the Republican fence-sitters, said Sunday that if the president wanted "to throw himself on the mercy of the court," he must admit guilt.

Mr. Clinton was returning to Washington late Tuesday night, which would leave him only a single day to twist arms before the debate in the House begins. He may also make phone calls from Air Force One on the way home.

But many Democrats, including some in the presidential entourage in the Middle East, are amazed that Mr. Clinton did not curtail his schedule there to give himself an additional day to try to influence the momentous vote on the House floor likely to come on Thursday, which will determine whether he is to stand trial in the Senate. At a minimum, he could have mounted a more vigorous campaign to arouse the public to lobby the Republicans to permit a vote on the censure resolution.

Privately, White House aides explain their relative inaction and that of the president by saying that a public campaign would be "inappropriate."

Maybe they mean it would be counterproductive. Certainly, questions of propriety cannot be the whole answer when Mr. Clinton's future is at stake, along with whatever legacy he may hope to leave.

Some of those close to the inner circle say Mr. Clinton can never admit that he lied because it would open him up to prosecution for perjury after

he leaves office. But is that really the reason? If so, the White House must have little faith in the parade of prosecutors called by the Democrats to testify before the Judiciary Committee. It is possible, of course, that Kenneth Starr is every inch the vengeful zealot that many in the White House consider him and that he would move against Mr. Clinton the minute he left office. But many who know the courts in the District of Columbia doubt he could ever gain a conviction here.

And even if he could, is the risk not worth running when the alternative looks more and more like impeachment and a lengthy, nasty trial?

A former Clinton adviser who maintains close links to the White House said last weekend that some of the president's strategists believed it was possible to find a way of owning up to lying without "significantly increasing the legal jeopardy later." The problem is that Mr. Clinton will not accept that course of action. Some around the president fear that for every Republican who would be lured into his camp by a frank admission of lying, a Democrat might leave it.

In his own calculations, the president may have concluded, like many others in Washington, that 67 senators, the number required by the Constitution, would never vote to remove him from office, and that his best strategy is therefore to sit tight and wait the trial out.

But trials, as one of Washington's leading lawyers put it the other day, "have a way of getting out of hand, which is why smart lawyers avoid going to trial if they possibly can."

POLITICAL NOTES

A Media Flip-Flop On Impeachment

WASHINGTON — After President Bill Clinton admitted misleading the country about Monica Lewinsky, a wave of revulsion swept through the media, with more than 140 newspapers and plenty of columnists urging him to resign. Less than four months later, many of the same purveyors of elite opinion are staunchly opposing Mr. Clinton's impeachment, which, if the Senate voted to convict, would lead to his eviction.

Are these esteemed media heavies winking out at the moment of truth? After all, Mr. Clinton was never very likely to follow their collective advice and leave town.

"This is the hardest issue I've ever had to deal with," said Jane Eisner, editorial page editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer. "Some of our readers are still angry at us for calling for him to resign. Some readers are angry at us for not calling for him to be impeached. Not everyone on our board agrees. It's a no-win situation."

The Inquirer, Des Moines Register, Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Seattle Times, Denver Post, San Antonio Express-News and Orlando Sentinel are among the major newspapers that urged the president to call it quits in August — but now oppose impeachment. The pro-resignation Chicago Tribune has sidestepped the impeachment question. USA Today and the Washington Times have renewed their calls for resignation but did not take a direct position on impeachment. Both the New York Times and The Washington Post have harshly assailed the president throughout the Lewinsky imbroglio, while stopping short of urging him to resign. (W/P)

Band of Democrats Is Jiggling the Math

WASHINGTON — Although nearly all the speculation in the last few weeks has focused on certain Republicans in the House, a small group of renegade Democrats could also affect the arithmetic and fate of an impeachment vote.

By last weekend, three Democrats, all from relatively conservative districts in the South, had come out publicly in favor of impeaching President Clinton. On Monday, Representative Paul McClellan of Pennsylvania all but definitively joined that short list by voicing some of his strongest sentiments yet for impeachment.

Mr. McClellan said in a telephone interview that he still did not want to commit himself irrevocably to any vote, but he portrayed himself as tilting even more sharply toward impeaching Mr. Clinton than he did a few days ago. "Barring additional information that I would find to be persuasive, that is the way I'm leaning," he said. "I don't feel I have any other alternative but to hold him accountable."

The other three Democrats who have publicly said that they favor impeachment are Representatives Gene Taylor of Mississippi, Ralph Hall of Texas and Virgil Goode Jr. of Virginia. At least another eight Democrats were still officially undecided about what they would do when the full House votes on impeachment, probably later this week. Democratic officials predicted that, in a worst-case scenario, no more than 10 Democrats in all would vote in favor of impeachment. (NYT)

Chinese Campaign Gifts Tied to Technology Goals

By Jeff Gerth, David Johnston and Don Van Natta Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a two-year investigation of Chinese political contributions to the 1996 election, federal authorities have unearthed evidence that Beijing's efforts were part of a broader campaign to gain access to American high technology, according to lawyers and investigators.

While still incomplete, the evidence provides a clearer understanding of Chinese motivations — and one that differs substantially from the initial view of federal investigators and a Republican-controlled Senate committee, that China intended to try to influence the outcome of particular races, including the re-election of President Bill Clinton.

Investigators now believe that the money was to enhance the political standing of those who passed the contributions to Democratic causes, to give them clout as they argued for favorable policies on trade and technology.

"Technology was a primary motive," said a senior Justice Department official who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

It appears, the official said, that China intended to follow the example of American corporations, which use campaign donations to raise the profile of their lobbyists in Washington. Under U.S. law, foreign governments are prohibited from contributing to political campaigns.

Investigators and officials said their new view of Chinese motivations was based on inference and evidence that included bank records, intercepted tele-

phone calls and witness statements.

While they gave few details, the officials said they had learned of additional links between the fund-raisers who arranged the suspect donations and Chinese executives and officials involved in acquiring Western technology with military uses. They said the inquiry had documented more active and substantial contacts between fund-raisers such as Yuh Lin Tzie and Chinese officials than previously were known.

A Senate investigation this year raised questions about the role of the Chinese government but lacked the banking records and intelligence information subsequently available to the FBI.

Senator Fred Thompson, the Tennessee Republican who led the Senate inquiry into campaign finance abuses last year, was the first to question the possible Chinese role in the 1996 elections. He said recently he now believed the Chinese donations were aimed at obtaining American technology.

"They were attempting not only to ingratiate themselves politically," he said, "but in the process to develop contacts and further relationships with companies in the U.S. who had the same technology-export interest."

Democratic Donor Sentenced

Johnny Chung, a prolific donor to Democrats and frequent visitor to the Clinton White House, was sentenced to probation and community service Monday for his involvement in illegal campaign contributions during the 1996 election. The New York Times reported from Los Angeles.

Mr. Chung, 43, who faced up to 18 months in prison, was given a more



Mr. Chung leaving the courthouse in Los Angeles after sentencing.

lenient sentence after a recommendation by prosecutors and a plea from his lawyer based on his cooperation with an investigation into campaign fund-raising abuses during the 1996 election.

He was sentenced to five years' probation and 3,000 hours of community service. He pleaded guilty to bank fraud, tax evasion and conspiracy charges and admitted circumventing individual limits on donations.

At the sentencing, a U.S. District Court judge, Manuel Real, expressed doubt at assertions by Democratic Party officials that they did not know about fund-raising abuses, and he said he was "surprised" that Attorney General Janet Reno had not appointed a special prosecutor to look into them.

An Impeachment Primer

Questions and Answers About the Process

WASHINGTON — If the House votes this week to impeach President Bill Clinton, it does not mean the president is removed from office. The U.S. Constitution gives that decision to the Senate. There are many questions about impeachment works:

Q: Is the president removed from office if he is impeached?

A: No. The articles of impeachment are only charges, similar to a grand jury indictment. The Senate is to conduct a trial on any impeachment articles passed by the House, with Chief Justice William Rehnquist presiding. Two-thirds of the 100 senators must vote "guilty" on any or all of the articles for the president to be removed from office. They have a choice of judgments: removal from office or removal from office plus a prohibition against the president's holding any future office of "honor, trust or profit under the United States."

Q: What happens before the House debate Thursday?

A: Majority Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee will circulate a detailed report to justify the reasons the panel voted for impeachment of Mr. Clinton. Democrats will have their own minority dissent. Lawmakers will return Wednesday for closed-door party caucuses to map strategy.

Q: Will there be a vote on a resolution to censure or denounce the president?

A: Republican House leaders say they will not permit a vote on a censure resolution. But Democrats are planning a "motion to recommit" the impeachment articles to the Judiciary Committee with instructions that the articles be replaced with censure. Republicans are likely to object that such a motion is not relevant. Democrats could then appeal and that vote would in effect decide whether Mr. Clinton is impeached or censured by the House.

Q: How long will the impeachment debate take?

A: Republicans are planning for several hours of debate and separate, yes-or-no votes on each of the four articles at the end of debate. The debate is scheduled to begin Thursday and it could take until Friday. A simple majority of the 435-member House, or 218 votes, is required to pass each article.

Q: Can impeachment articles be amended?

A: No. They are considered "priv-

ileged" on the House floor and not subject to either amendment or debate in the Rules Committee like a normal bill.

Q: Is the Senate trial like one in a criminal court?

A: In some ways, yes. House Republicans, called "managers," will take the role of prosecutors and — with help from lawyers — lay out their case. Mr. Clinton can have his own advocates, probably his familiar team of lawyers. Witnesses can be called to testify and submit to cross-examination. But unlike a criminal court, senators can vote to halt the trial at any point or vote to overrule any of Justice Rehnquist's decisions as presiding officer.

Q: Will the swearing-in of a new Congress in January have any effect?

A: Possibly. Although the impeachment charges will carry over to the new 106th Congress in January, the House would have to reappoint its managers for the trial. Because there will be five fewer Republicans in the new Congress, Democrats and a few Republican allies could throw the case into chaos by blocking appointment of the managers. The Senate's composition does not change: 55 Republicans and 45 Democrats.

Q: Has any president ever been impeached?

A: Yes. The House approved 11 articles of impeachment against President Andrew Johnson in 1868, arising essentially from political divisions over Reconstruction following the Civil War. After a 74-day Senate trial, the Senate acquitted Mr. Johnson on three of the articles by a one-vote margin each and decided not to vote on the rest.

Q: Wasn't President Nixon impeached?

A: No. The House Judiciary Committee approved three articles of impeachment in July 1974 against Mr. Nixon arising from the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate building and a subsequent cover-up. Mr. Nixon resigned Aug. 9, 1974, before the full House voted on the articles.

Q: Has Congress ever censured a president?

A: Yes. The Senate rebuked President Andrew Jackson in 1834 for vetoing a bill that would have rechartered a central bank. Three years later, Mr. Jackson's allies got his record expunged by revoking the resolution, and his portrait now adorns the \$20 bill.

Richer Immigration Agency Doubles Deportations

By Mirta Ojito
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the two years since Congress passed tough laws to stem illegal immigration to the United States, federal authorities have deported almost 300,000 immigrants to countries all over the world, more than twice the number of people who were sent back in the two previous years.

That many deportations have been possible because for the first time the Immigration and Naturalization Service has the congressional mandate and the money to prosecute violators of immigration law, arrest immigrants with criminal convictions and would-be immigrants at the border, and deport them swiftly, sometimes in less than 12 hours.

"The rules have changed," said Kerry Bretz, a New York immigration lawyer and former prosecutor for the immigra-

tion service. "The agency has become completely enforcement-minded."

Flush with almost a billion dollars for the detention and deportation of illegal immigrants, the service is now the largest federal law enforcement agency, according to the Justice Department. It has more than 15,000 officers who can carry weapons and make arrests, more than the FBI or Drug Enforcement Administration.

"Stopping immigrants from entering the country has become more important than the war against drugs," said Maria Jimenez, director of a monitoring project for the American Friends Service Committee, a nonprofit group that documents abuses on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Before the laws were changed, most of those deported had been convicted of crimes. Now, most are people caught at the southwestern border with no documents or with fake documents. Many

who are deported are barred from returning to the country for five years or more. Some are barred for life.

In the past two years, the service also has deported about 78,000 people who had managed to get into the country undetected and were caught later. It arrested them during job raids, at routine traffic stops, at airports when they were returning from abroad and even at immigration offices around the country.

With the money, the agency also has tripled the number of beds in detention centers and local jails around the country and increased staff there by 80 percent, crucial because the agency must detain immigrants before it can deport them.

Immigration officers also have been able to conduct more investigations. The agency now can check anonymous tips from, for instance, people who say they have noticed a sudden influx of immigrants in their neighborhood.

Contacting Congress

To contact members of the House and Senate, consult the following World Wide Web sites:
www.senate.gov
www.house.gov

Away From Politics

- A construction worker buried alive in a sewer ditch for more than 15 hours was pulled to safety after a grueling overnight rescue in Chattanooga, Tennessee. (AP)
- A woman and her 11-year-old son were found huddled under a fir tree after spending four freezing nights lightly dressed in the snow-covered Cascade Mountains in Oregon. A U.S. Forest Service road crew found them barely conscious. They had abandoned their car after it became stuck nearby. (AP)
- Angering civil libertarians, the New York police commissioner, Howard Safir, suggested that police take a DNA sample along with the fingerprints of everyone arrested. "The innocent have nothing to fear," Mr. Safir said Monday. But some civil rights advocates said the plan amounted to an unreasonable search and seizure in violation of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. The proposal would need approval from the state legislature. (AP)

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EUROPE

Even as French Far Right Implodes, Its Ideas Remain

By John Vinocur
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With a kind of amused revulsion, much of France has been caught up for more than a week watching the disembodying of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in a televised power struggle presumed to leave the extreme-right party weakened and exposed.

Mr. Le Pen and his now suspended deputy, Bruno Mégret, have been at each other's throats, exchanging charges of infamy and treason, references to Caesar and Brutus, and accusations about who is racist and dictatorial. Full of vanity, pettiness, unreality in comic portions — and coming in a society where ridiculousness is said to kill — the spectacle provided by the National Front would seem deadly.

Greeted as unexpected, windfall relief, the party's implosion has led to a widely repeated idea that it means the approaching end of an embarrassing French exception: the existence here, with roughly 15 percent of the vote, of Europe's biggest, richest and best-organized force for divisiveness and exclusion.

The expectation is not unreasonable, but it has little to do with how the National Front gained its strength, and possibly the future of its ideas, in France.

The Front's ascension was not an accident, but the result of circumstances in which successive governments never raised the fight against racial discrimination to the level of a preeminent national undertaking. At the same time, while the parties of the democratic right failed to develop the image of conservative

reformers during 1980s and 1990s, the leftist leadership of President François Mitterrand left intact in the nation's consciousness all the equivocal aspects of its wartime collaboration with the Nazis.

Because these elements have not essentially changed, because French mainstream politics watched rather than engineered the National Front's misery, it seems very much less than certain that the neo-fascist currents it rode to influence will dissipate and not find new channels.

In essence, the National Front's fissures did not result from its gathering weakness, but from a rivalry between leader and protégé that had in part to do with their clashing views on how to widen the party's base.

The party's potential for attracting voters was clearly illustrated Monday night. While the Front's factions squabbled on the main state television network, riot police battled young people from a housing project in Toulouse following the fatal shooting by the police of a 17-year-old named Habib as he allegedly attempted to steal a car.

The event had all ingredients of the Front's message: violence linked to someone with an Arab-sounding name, insecurity in the streets, the threat of rebellion in big city housing projects where large portions of the country's North African Arabs and black Africans live. At the same time, it had also the clear markings of the failure of both leftist and rightist governments over the last decades to create a sense of their engagement in the lives of France's immigrant population.

A report by an independent, government-

appointed commission this autumn, attempting to call attention to how far the situation had deteriorated, got five paragraphs in the newspaper *Le Figaro*. It warned of the "rise and seriousness" of discrimination that victimized foreigners and French citizens of foreign origin, and endorsed another report that said French television widely represented immigrants as makers of problems, figures of ridicule and welfare recipients.

France had chosen to regard the victory of its World Cup soccer team, made up of players of all colors, as a sign of its growing ease with the idea of a multicultural society, but the fact was no mainstream political party had ever taken the risk of making integration of the nonwhite population (estimated as up to 10 percent of the total) an emblematic, win-or-lose issue. Rather, the Socialist government has appeared to think it could hold onto votes by pressing ahead with a policy that aimed at expelling thousands of nondocumented immigrants.

However destructive the current debate, it largely has left alone the wider political context that enabled the National Front's successes. Noël Mamère, a Greens party National Assembly deputy, linked the wide acceptance of the party's excesses to what he said was the undigested fact of the country's partial embrace of fascism in World War II.

The Front's rise, with old collaborators in visible roles, occurred during the presidency of Mr. Mitterrand, who altered voting rules so that the Front could drain votes from the democratic right and enter Parliament. In the final years of his presidency, Mr. Mitterrand's close, postwar association with former

Vichy officials became known, and his ambivalent attitudes about the period grew more apparent. The circumstances served to strengthen the Front's contention that the entire French political establishment was corrupt and that it alone dared to speak its mind directly.

In relation to the rightist parties that have moved in and out of government since the early 1980s, the Front has been helped substantially by their difficulties with modernization. Above all, the French right never really bought into the policies of open markets and deregulation that conferred a measure of success and economic legitimacy on conservative parties in the United States and Britain.

As the classic French right remained largely statist and unable to claim it was leading the country to an economic rebirth, it was not hard for the extremists to say that both wings of the for the extremists to say that both wings of the mainstream were really the same. Perhaps the more important, in finding calamity in the globalization of markets or in the domination of the English language on the world's cultural exchanges, the two main parties contributed to legitimizing the Front's theses of cabals and occult forces working to repress France.

Now, most French political analysts assume that the party's split and possible movement into two competing forces will result in palpable losses for the extreme right in the June elections for the European Parliament. The problem for France seems hardly that the political mainstream will not be able to consolidate its positions on the back of the National Front, but that it might do so skirting the circumstances that have given the French extremist party its unique place in Europe's politics.



Jean-Marie Le Pen addressing colleagues Tuesday at National Front headquarters in Saint-Cloud, near Paris, as he barred party dissidents from the meeting.

U.S. Warns Kosovo Foes Against Further Clashes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRISTINA, Serbia — The U.S. Balkans envoy, Richard Holbrooke, warned Tuesday that the opposing sides in Kosovo would be "playing with dynamite" if they continued recent violence and said it would not deter international peace efforts.

"We are determined to continue our efforts, and we call on all the people to understand they are playing with dynamite if they follow a deteriorating pattern," Mr. Holbrooke said at a news conference in Pristina, the capital of the volatile Serbian province, where 37 people were reported killed on Monday.

Mr. Holbrooke flew Tuesday to Yugoslavia to try to reinvigorate the peace process in Kosovo, where ethnic Albanian guerrillas and Yugoslav security forces battled for eight months this year before a shaky truce was established in October.

Later Tuesday, he was due to meet with the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, in Belgrade to "emphasize the need to move ahead expeditiously" on a Kosovo peace plan. Mr. Milosevic agreed in October under the threat of NATO air strikes to pull out many of his forces from Kosovo.

Mr. Holbrooke and Mr. Milosevic brokered the Oct. 12 agreement to end the fighting in Kosovo, a province of Yugoslavia's main republic, Serbia. The deal bought time for diplomats to work out an agreement on the future of the province, where ethnic Albanian rebels are fighting for independence.

Fighting on Kosovo's border with Albania on Monday resulted in 31 ethnic Albanian guerrillas being killed by Yugoslav troops. In a separate incident, masked gunmen opened fire in a Serbian café, killing six youths.

Deonations heard Tuesday indicated that fighting was continuing into a second day. Area residents said the Yugoslav Army had sent armored vehicles and at least one helicopter into the remote area Tuesday and continued to bar anyone from entering.

Mr. Holbrooke said new clashes

would "not in any way deter the international community to carry out its obligations" to work for peace, "nor our insistence that the authorities and the leaders of all communities here act in accordance with them." (Reuters, AP)

■ New Call to Shore Up Peace

Western powers called Tuesday for urgent action to shore up the fragile peace process in Bosnia and voiced fears about renewed violence in nearby Kosovo, Reuters reported from Madrid.

More than 50 countries and international organizations met in Madrid for a two-day conference of the Bosnia Peace Implementation Council to push Bosnian leaders to do more to bridge the ethnic divide following their 1992-95 war.

Leaders of NATO and the European Union urged both sides in the Kosovo conflict to start peace negotiations.



A riot policeman on Tuesday patrolling a suburb of Toulouse, where youths have rampaged since Sunday.

Calm Is Urged After Further Toulouse Riots

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Prime Minister Lionel Jospin appealed for calm Tuesday after two days of rioting in immigrant neighborhoods of the southwestern city of Toulouse.

Referring to youths who have rampaged through three areas of the city, Mr. Jospin said in a radio interview: "This government does not look at events with an ethnic view but with a republican view where all have the same rights. But it is not by violence that these rights will progress."

The riots began after the police shot and killed Habib Muhammed, 17, the son of Algerian immigrants, as he was trying to steal a car Sunday.

Mr. Jospin said that interim Interior Minister Jean-Jack Queyranne had "the impression that things did not happen as they should have" when the youth was shot by the police.

"The police have a very difficult job," Jospin said on RTL radio. "They must make people respect the law, which applies to everyone. But clearly they must use judgment."

"You do not use your weapon in the same way against a hostage taker, a bank robber or a car thief, even if car theft is a crime," he said.

The youth's friends, who said he was left to die in a gutter, went on a rampage that French newspapers compared to the Palestinian *intifada*, or uprising, against Israel in the occupied territories.

During the second day of rioting Monday, masked youths burned 50 cars and hurled rocks and gasoline bombs at the police, who fired tear-gas grenades and rubber bullets. Three policemen were hurt Monday and six the previous day.

Mr. Jospin said the rioting youths should take comfort from the fact that two police involved in the shooting had been detained for questioning and that the head of the police unit had been suspended. The authorities were awaiting the results of an autopsy on the youth. The officials contend the shooting was accidental. (Reuters, AP)

In Ulster, Police Fear New Violence as Peace Pact Lags

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BELFAST — The British and Irish governments are moving to deal with rising tension between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

The hostility stems from the lagging peace effort and from an old dispute about a Protestant parade through a Catholic area. The police fear new violence.

The offices of Prime Ministers Tony Blair of Britain and Bertie Aherne of the Irish Republic have made it clear that they wanted results before Christmas. The prime ministers apparently talked to Ulster leaders by phone Monday, urging compromise.

"There are so many sharks in the water," said David McKitterick, author of several standard reference works on Northern Ireland. "But it would be overstating it to say the thing is on the

point of collapse." The work of the new Northern Ireland Assembly, which is supposed to enact the peace agreement approved in the spring, has come to a virtual standstill, blocked by the dispute over when the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republican Army must disarm. Protestant unionists say it must start very soon; Catholic nationalists point out that the peace agreement stipulates only the disarmament of all paramilitary by May 2000.

During the weekend, the IRA made it clear it would maintain its 16-month-old cease-fire, but restated its refusal to disarm in the near future. In recent days the tone of invective has sharpened between David Trimble, the powerful Protestant leader who is first minister of the assembly, and officials of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing. Mr. Trimble has barred Sinn Féin from full participation in the peace effort until the IRA begins to disarm.

Sinn Féin officials said Mr. Trimble was trying to provoke an IRA attack, but that the IRA would hold its cease-fire. Neither he, nor other Republican officials, would discuss reports that hawks were gaining power in the IRA military council. Mr. Aherne has indicated that a reported reshuffle of the leaders of the IRA was not a matter of concern. Police here and in Dublin say the situation may encourage maverick IRA guerrillas, who oppose the peace agreement and the IRA cease-fire, to make new attacks on military and commercial targets.

With this in mind, the Irish police commissioner, Pat Byrne, said he was sending additional anti-terrorist specialists to monitor the border. Most recent Republican attacks have been done by guerrillas based in the Irish Republic.

David Ervine, a former Protestant guerrilla who now leads the Progressive Unionist Party in the new assembly, said, "The IRA must say that their desire

is that no more violence will take place. The time for playing games is over."

The atmosphere has also been contaminated by the flare-up of an old dispute about a patriotic Protestant parade through a Catholic area of Portadown, 40 miles (60 kilometers) west of Belfast. The parade was banned in July after the Catholics who live along its path objected that the march would be insulting and triumphalist, as it celebrates a definitive Protestant victory over Catholics in 1690.

For five months, several hundred Protestants have stayed poised in the Drumcree church area from whence the march would descend into the Catholic area. Police and army have locked their way, which has led in recent weeks to clashes between the Protestants of the Orange Order and the police.

On Monday, the Parades Commission said an Orange march could take place on Saturday, through Portadown.

Germans Study An Auto Ban For the Elderly

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Getting a German driver's license is an arduous, expensive undertaking. But once the little pink card is yours, it's yours for life.

Worried that an aging population could lead to more accidents on the roads, Transport Minister Franz Muenstering is suggesting setting an upper age limit for driving.

He was not specific about how old is too old, but the very idea that seniors could lose their licenses set off a storm of protest Tuesday in this car-crazed country.

"Boon wants to take driver's licenses away from old people," the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper said on its front page Tuesday. "Driving Ban for Seniors" cried the BZ tabloid.

Mr. Muenstering told the BZ that he simply wanted to raise the issue for discussion.

"People today are getting much older and driving cars longer," he said. Senior citizen groups and car clubs denounced the idea of a standard age limit as "absolute nonsense," pointing to statistics that show young people fresh out of driving school are the most dangerous.

Germans must spend long hours in private driving schools, costing a minimum of 1,500 Deutsche marks (\$900), before they can even apply for the driver's license tests, which cost extra.

But once the license is granted, it never has to be renewed and is revoked only if the driver gets in trouble — for example, because he is convicted of drunken driving.

BRIEFLY

Yeltsin Vows to Push Democratic Reforms

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin, striving to reassert his authority after weeks of illness, said Tuesday that Russia would push on with reforms and maintain an active foreign policy despite its severe financial crisis.

"No economic hardships can force us to divert from the path of democratic reforms," Mr. Yeltsin told new foreign ambassadors in the Kremlin. "Even less shall we divert from an active and constructive foreign policy."

Yeltsin, 67, spoke clearly and confidently in television footage of the ceremony nearly a week after he left a hospital following more than two weeks of treatment for pneumonia, the latest in a series of absences because of ill health. (Reuters)

EU Defers Ban On Animal Parts

BRUSSELS — European Union farm ministers deferred for one year legislation due to come into force on Jan. 1 banning animal parts believed to be most at risk of carrying mad cow disease.

The ban covered parts of animals

Sweden and Brazil Get Greek Contract

ATHENS — Turning its back on U.S. military contracts, Greece awarded a \$ 570 million contract Tuesday for Swedish-Brazilian surveillance aircraft.

The four-plane order marks the first major foreign military contract for the Erieye radar system of the Swedish telecommunications giant Telefon AB L.M. Ericsson. The equipment is fitted onto an EMB-145 aircraft built by the Brazilian manufacturer Embraer.

A French company Thomson-CSF, will supply some of the electronics. (AP)

Official Investigated In Kurd Rebel Case

ROME — Rome magistrates opened an investigation Tuesday into Justice Minister Oliviero Diliberto over his handling of the case of the Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan after complaints by a lawyer representing Turkey, judicial sources said.

The investigation was opened after an attorney, Augusto Sinagra, filed a complaint alleging Mr. Diliberto had abused his power when he commented on Mr. Ocalan's detention just before the Rome Court of Appeal had passed judgment about his arrest. (Reuters)

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Jiang Casts His Vote in Elections Denied to Dissidents

BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin cast his vote Tuesday in local elections in which opposition activists have been banned by the authorities from running as candidates. "President Jiang visited a downtown polling place in Beijing this morning to cast his vote in a local legislative election," the official Xinhua press agency reported Tuesday.

At least three dissidents attempted in recent weeks to register as candidates for the elections to choose representatives to local councils under China's Parliament, the National People's Congress. County, district and township elections have been held in China

since 1954, though they were suspended during the Cultural Revolution in the late '60s and '70s. But the elections are tightly controlled by the Chinese Communist Party, which has the power to eliminate any "undesirable" candidates.

Members of the people's congresses are not elected by direct franchise but through a series of recommendations made largely by party members.

He Depu, a longtime activist, began a campaign ahead of local elections in Beijing's eastern Chaoyang district in September on a platform of demands for democratic reforms in China.

His candidacy was invalidated by the authorities before polling began,

although he collected three times the number of signatures required for nomination.

"But I still went to the polling station to vote for myself today," he said, adding he would also attend the count to see how his ballot paper was dealt with.

Two other dissidents, Gao Hongming and Wang Zhixin, also candidates in local elections who had their candidacies annulled by authorities, announced earlier this month they had dropped out of the contest.

The trio blamed previous representatives for failing to stand up to the Communist Party and government to protect people's rights.

Activists connected to the fledgling opposition China Democracy Party vowed last month to use all legal means to fight the Communist regime but were met with an unflinching party line.

Li Peng, second-ranking in the Chinese Communist Party hierarchy, said in a recent interview that China would not allow the creation of opposition parties or introduce Western-style democracy.

To make the party line even clearer, authorities began a crackdown last week, arresting two high-profile dissidents, Xu Wenli and Qin Yongmin.

Mr. Qin is to be tried Thursday in the central city of Wuhan, on the same day as the trial of the founder of China Democracy Party, Wang Youcai, in the eastern city of Hang-

zhou. Both are charged with incitement to subvert state power, while Mr. Xu is likely to be charged with endangering state security.

Intimidation by authorities has left Mr. Wang and Mr. Qin without lawyers to defend them two days before they go on trial.

Beijing held elections for deputies to district councils in 10 urban districts. Xinhua said authorities were expecting 5.67 million people to turn out for the poll.

Mr. Wang, 32, is seen by authorities as the leading figure in the China Democracy Party.

Together with two other activists, he submitted an application to formally register the party in Hangzhou on June 25.

BRIEFLY

Police Checked Anwar's DNA

KUALA LUMPUR — The police obtained a blood sample from former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim to test whether he was HIV positive, a senior police officer testified Tuesday at Mr. Anwar's corruption and sexual misconduct trial.

The assistant commissioner of police, Musa Hassan, did not say what the results of that test were or why the police felt compelled to test him for the human immunodeficiency virus, which leads to AIDS. But the officer surprised the High Court by admitting during cross-examination that the sample had been used to obtain a DNA fingerprint. Mr. Anwar was not told about the DNA test, Mr. Musa said.

The test has been used to determine whether DNA in the semen stains on a mattress, produced as evidence in court Tuesday, matched the DNA in the sample. The court was not told of the result. Prosecutors say the mattress was seized from an apartment that they contend Mr. Anwar used for secret sexual encounters. (AP)

Indonesian Ruling Party Splits

JAKARTA — Prominent members of Indonesia's governing Golkar party, distancing themselves from the Suharto regime, said Tuesday that they would form a breakaway party to contest the national election in June.

The group, which includes former Golkar ministers and military chiefs, said it was disillusioned with the party that had dominated Indonesia for 30 years.

"Our main priority is to value and improve human rights and to fight for the freedom of every individual," said Edi Sudradjat, an armed forces chief and defense minister under the previous president, Suharto.

He said the new Justice and Unity Party had the backing of General Try Sutrisno, once Mr. Suharto's potential successor. General Sutrisno is a former Suharto aide who rose to become armed forces chief and was vice president until May. He is now rated a dark horse for the presidential election that will follow the June 7 national poll. (Reuters)

India Planes Get Safety System

NEW DELHI — Most airlines operating in India have installed airborne collision-avoidance systems in their aircraft before a Dec. 31 deadline, a senior Civil Aviation Ministry official said Tuesday.

"I would say that almost 90 percent of airlines have completed installation of the system," the official said. The system warns a pilot if the aircraft is on a collision course with another. In November 1996, 349 people died when a Kazakh Airlines aircraft collided with a Saudi Arabian Airlines plane over India. (Reuters)

Waste Dump Worries Cambodia

PHNOM PENH — The discovery of 3,000 tons of waste left near Cambodia's only seaport has environmental officials fearing their country is being used as a toxic dumping ground.

The jumble of rubble and dirt was found last week 185 kilometers (115 miles) southwest of Phnom Penh on the outskirts of the port of Sihanoukville. It was shipped from Taiwan by a local company in November, Environment Minister Mok Mareth said Tuesday. Secrecy surrounding the waste has led to fears that it is toxic, he added. (AP)

U.S. Food Aid Could End Deadlock in North Korea

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea, in exchange for food aid, has dropped a demand that the United States pay hundreds of millions of dollars for the right to inspect a huge underground center that American intelligence agencies had feared would be used to make nuclear weapons, according to senior Clinton administration officials.

In meetings with State Department officials in New York and Washington this month, they said, the North Koreans suggested they would be willing to allow the United States to inspect the facility in exchange for food to ease the famine that has plagued North Korea for years.

U.S. officials welcomed the new negotiating stance — both because it could salvage a four-year-old agreement intended to shut down North Korea's nuclear weapons program and because it suggested that Pyongyang had not yet begun building a nuclear reactor at the site.

Earlier, they said, the North Koreans had demanded a payment of \$300 million in exchange for the inspection — a demand Washington had rejected.

"The main thing is that they have agreed in principle to allow access to the site, which suggests that there probably isn't anything there," a senior administration official said. "It also indicates that whatever plans they had for this facility have been scrapped."

Another senior official said: "We

seem to be in a problem-solving mode. We're still apart, but there seem to be real negotiations going on."

Administration officials had insisted that the United States would never make a cash payment for the right to inspect the underground center, which is being built 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the North Korean nuclear complex at Yongbyon.

But they said Monday that it would be easier to justify additional food and other relief aid, especially given recent reports of widespread starvation in North Korea. The United States has already provided North Korea with 500,000 metric tons of food this year.

The State Department refused to confirm that the North Koreans had dropped the cash demand for inspection of the site. But a department spokesman, James Foley, acknowledged that "some progress had been made" in the recent talks between U.S. and North Korean negotiators. "Important gaps remain," he said, adding that further meetings would be held "as soon as possible to try to close those gaps."

Administration officials denied South Korean news reports that Washington and Pyongyang had already reached agreement on a deal to allow American inspection of the construction site.

Aerial photographs taken this year on behalf of U.S. intelligence agencies showed thousands of laborers at work on the huge underground plant. The discovery led to fears that North Korea had decided to revive its nuclear weapons program at the site in violation of a 1994 agreement with the United States.



Seoul Magnate Goes North

SEOUL — The owner of South Korea's largest industrial conglomerate crossed the heavily armed border into North Korea on Tuesday to discuss tourism and other business opportunities in the reclusive Communist nation.

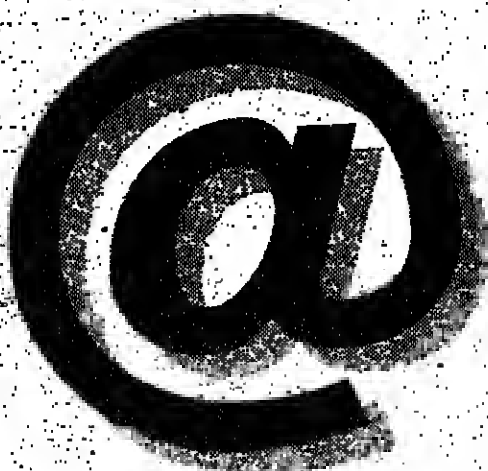
Chung Ju Yung, 84, the founder of the Hyundai Group, and several aides walked into the North through the neutral village of Panmunjom inside the demilitarized zone separating the Koreas. It was his third visit this year.

Mr. Chung said he would discuss building an industrial park on North Korea's west coast to accommodate textile, footwear and other businesses that would be moved from the South.

Hyundai began operating sightseeing cruise tours of Diamond Mountain, a scenic attraction on the North's east coast, on Nov. 18.

As Chung Ju Yung of the Hyundai Group left for North Korea on Tuesday, Northern soldiers took pictures of their Southern counterparts at the border village, Panmunjom.

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Western Europe Proposes
New Trade

China Softens
Trade Stance

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Censure, Don't Impeach

President Bill Clinton is a manipulator of the truth who has spent much of his career in the gray zones of American politics. It is not just a no-man's-land between the parties and their philosophies that he seeks to occupy. Time and again, his self-protective instincts have led him across the dividing line between principle and deviousness and, unfortunately, the line between truth and falsehood as well.

The people knew that about him in 1992, and again in 1996. Both his personal and political histories attested to it. They elected, and re-elected, him anyway. Now the House Republicans, on the strength of the ultimate example of those manipulative tendencies, propose to reverse that popular judgment and set in motion a process to remove him from office.

They lack the basis for the momentous step they are almost casually undertaking. It's an ill-considered force play on their part, and wrong. We do not say that as apologists for this president; we are anything but. Nor do we seek to defend his behavior in this case, which continues to be contemptible and plainly wrong. The question is not whether wrong was done but whether the wrong is sufficient to impeach.

The Judiciary Committee has sent four articles of impeachment to the floor. Two are prosecutorial concoctions that have no place in the debate. The charge of abuse of power for failing to answer questions to the committee's satisfaction sets a precedent with which one should be comfortable. The potentially most damaging charge of obstruction of justice remains unproved; it is based on inconclusive evidence which the committee unaccountably chose never independently to explore.

The remaining charges of lying under oath and otherwise are proved all too well. The president's own lawyers acknowledged that he failed to tell the truth even as they denied he committed the technical offense of perjury; "maddening," one called it, in an effort to seem sympathetic to Mr. Clinton's critics even as he minimized their complaint. But it is more than maddening. The system of justice is warped when a witness fails to tell the truth; the legitimacy of government likewise depends, even in an age of attack ads, on the ability of the public ultimately to trust what it is told by its authority. The president's offense is the greater because he continues to be dismissive of the substantive importance of what he did. He wants the standard of judge-

ment lower, for him, without his having even to say the words that might raise it again for those who come after.

But the question at this stage is not what he did. It's what does the country do. The House Republicans would seize the occasion to bounce him from office. To do such a thing in a case like this on a party-line basis is itself to bend the system of government out of shape. The sense that this is in part a partisan reflex is compounded by the refusal of the Republican leadership to allow a vote on the alternative of censure. Did they do this, as many people charge, for fear the alternative would pass, and to leave members without the alternative to impeachment that many, for substantive and political reasons alike, would prefer? They say they are leaving impeachment to the conscience of individual members, but that the procedural vote to allow the alternative of censure will be a matter of party discipline. What manner of conscience is that?

It is wrong to try to box in the House in this manner. The hard-liners make a mistake from which the moderates in the party should save them — and all of us. Censure is not a meaningless act. Read the resolution the president would be called upon to acknowledge by signing. It is unmistakable in its condemnation of his destructive behavior; it would leave an indelible mark on his presidency.

If the choice is between a response to this behavior that goes too far and one that goes not quite far enough, the latter is the preferable alternative. The Republican leaders themselves seem shaky about what they are about to do, as well they should be. They call on him to resign; that would let them off the hook. We wrote in this space months ago that resignation would be an honorable course, but he chose not to take it then, and it is out their place to urge it for their own convenience now.

The Senate is thought unlikely to vote to remove the president even if the House does vote to impeach him. But that does not make this a free vote for the House, either. It would out-trivialize the impeachment clause to invoke it in this case, but it would lower the standard for impeachment. That is the choice this president confronts us with. What will he drag down with him? Censure minimizes the damage while expressing the necessary condemnation. It is an imperfect answer, but the right one. The House leadership does a huge disservice in blindingly refusing to let it come up.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A Step Forward in Gaza

The five-year quest for peace in the Middle East has been characterized by long periods of frustration, but also by moments of transformation and hope. One of those occasions unfolded Monday in Gaza City as many of the same Palestinian leaders who had dedicated themselves to the destruction of Israel committed themselves instead to non-violent methods in the pursuit of a compromise peace.

In the presence of President Bill Clinton, the Palestine National Council formally revoked passages of its charter that called for the violent elimination of Israel. These old oaths of enmity understandably unnerved Israelis and undermined their trust in Palestinian promises to abandon and combat terrorism. Israel's prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, who had personally led the struggle for an unambiguous repudiation of the offending clauses, promptly and properly acknowledged the Palestinian decision.

In his own words and deeds Monday, Mr. Clinton walked a narrow but care-

ful line. He emphasized the political advances the Palestinians have already made under the Oslo peace accords, without quite treating the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, as a full-fledged head of state. Noting that he was "the first American president to address the Palestinian people in a city governed by Palestinians," Mr. Clinton described the economic benefits that would flow from this autumn's Wye River peace agreement, including American aid and the opening of the new Gaza airport.

No one imagines that further progress will be easy. The uncertainties of Israeli politics, the violence of recent Palestinian demonstrations and the occasionally overheated rhetoric of Israeli and Palestinian political leaders all complicate the peace effort. But if the unambiguous commitment to peaceful methods reflected in Monday's speeches and actions is faithfully maintained by the Palestinians, Israelis will feel far more comfortable about proceeding with the Oslo agreements.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

South Korea on the Mend

It seems everyone was paying attention last year when South Korea's economy was as collapsing and the United States, Japan and the International Monetary Fund were pledging \$58 billion in emergency loans. Far fewer people took note last week when South Korea announced it would begin paying off those debts. The repayment fairly symbolizes the progress South Korea has made under President Kim Dae Jung. Its foreign reserves have been built up. Interest rates that had soared have descended to pre-crisis levels. The Korean won has strengthened.

None of this means South Korea's crisis is over, any more than Asia overall is out of the woods. Analysts in

Seoul predict that the South Korean economy might bottom out next summer and resume growth in the autumn. That sounds good until you realize it means many more months of pain for ordinary South Koreans, millions of whom have lost jobs or seen their living standards drop dramatically.

But South Koreans have several things going for them — not only the strong democracy they have built during the past decade but also their unwillingness from the start to blame anyone but themselves for their troubles and their readiness to work hard to fix those problems. The repayment announced last week is an encouraging result.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A Reasonable Solution to the Impeachment Matter

By Bob Dole

WASHINGTON — While no longer a member of Congress, as the Republican presidential candidate in 1996 I do have more than a passing interest in the pending impeachment proceeding.

Without refashioning that election, suffice it to say that any chance of success I may have had was wiped out by an avalanche of negative television advertising paid for with money raised through questionable fund-raising tactics by the president and vice president. Attorney General Janet Reno has buried her head in the sand on this serious matter, but let's hope that someone in Congress will hold the attorney general accountable and pursue the alleged illegal fund-raising activities.

Having said that, let me lay out what might be an imperfect but tough and reasonable solution to the pending impeachment matter.

I have reminded myself that to impeach or accuse is the constitutional responsibility of the House; to convict or acquit is the constitutional responsibility of the Senate. I seriously doubt that half the American people understand the complex impeachment process.

Let me also note, at the outset, that many large and small details would have to be worked out by congressional leaders working with the House and Senate parliamentarians and legal counsels.

I've been there and know how much work putting all this together will entail, including all the procedural hurdles.

So, here goes:

Step No. 1: Vote in the House of Representatives on any or all of the four articles of impeachment reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

Step No. 2: Regardless of the outcome of the House vote on any of the four articles, the Senate majority leader

would, at the earliest possible time, introduce in the Senate a joint resolution (numbered 1600 if possible). The resolution would contain the essence or "gist" of all articles of impeachment considered by the House, plus any other necessary language, as determined by the Senate majority leader.

Step No. 3: After suspending or amending the rules governing impeachment proceedings, the Senate would take up and consider the joint resolution under a time agreement.

The vice president (president of the Senate) would preside at all times. No amendments except technical amendments offered by the majority leader would be in order.

All points of order would be waived.

Step No. 4: Upon final action by the Senate, the House of Representatives would take up the joint resolution: no amendments in order, except technical amendments offered by the speaker or his designee. Points of order would be waived. The resolution would be considered under a time agreement.

Step No. 5: If a House-Senate conference is necessary, the conference report would be considered under a time agreement in both the House and the Senate.

Conditions

1. The president announces his intention to support and sign the joint resolution before any action on the resolution by the Senate.

2. The president agrees to sign the joint resolution at a public signing ceremony attended by the vice president, congressional leadership and other appropriate members of the House and Senate recommended by Democratic

and Republican leaders; the president's cabinet; the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and others as recommended by House and Senate leaders.

3. White House, Senate and House media — television, radio, print and photographers — shall be present.

4. The site, date and hour of the ceremony is to be determined by the House speaker, or his designee, and the Senate majority leader.

5. Copies of the signed joint resolution, with an appropriate presidential letter, are to be forwarded to members of the cabinet, members of Congress and heads of other government agencies. This is to be completed within seven days of signing the joint resolution.

6. The overall agreement is to be determined by the speaker, or his designee, and the Senate majority leader. Possible items:

a. All congressional action completed and the president's signature affixed on or by Jan. 2, 1999.

b. Bipartisan. Any agreement in the House or Senate with reference to the proceedings shall be cooperative if the president, vice president and Democratic congressional leaders fail to publicly and actively support the joint resolution. Support is to be demonstrated by the president, vice president and Democratic leadership in House and Senate, prior to and throughout consideration of the joint resolution. Republican leaders also agree to publicly and actively support it.

c. The speaker, or his designee, and the majority leader shall outline procedure, rules, time and any and all other matters pertaining to debate and disposition of the joint resolution, and could, if appropriate, include provisions relating to the president's legal obligations upon leaving office.

3. Penalties. Any penalty imposed

must be in accordance with the constitution and could require the voluntary agreement by the president to overcome the prohibition against bills of attainder.

Summary

These are my ideas. They are offered in good faith. I have consulted with no one.

They may not be worthy of a second thought, but I believe the suggestions could lead to a fairly broad bipartisan result. There is scarcely anyone who believes that the required 67 senators would vote to convict the president on any of the four articles of impeachment approved by the House Judiciary Committee, notwithstanding what the full House might do.

I hope these suggestions will be seen as a blending of responsibility and justice, which will permit an expeditious disposition of the entire matter before the new 106th Congress begins work in January 1999.

It is also my hope that pursuing the above suggested outline, or a modified version thereof, would demonstrate to the vast majority of Americans that Republican congressional leaders will fulfill their constitutional responsibilities, clear the decks and move forward when the 106th Congress convenes on Jan. 6, 1999.

I cannot imagine a better way for Republicans to start the new year than by taking charge, and producing just results, at this historic moment. It is time for a tough but responsible conclusion. Maybe these ideas will be a starting point for a bipartisan ending.

The writer, the former Senate majority leader, was the Republican candidate for president in 1996. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Political Process Is Working Just as the Founders Intended

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When it was suggested here a few weeks ago that the impeachment process, then about to begin in the House Judiciary Committee, could be an instructive experience for the country, many readers responded incredulously. But despite many obstacles, that process has begun to work. We have had a healthy debate about the constitutional standard for removing a president from office, and we are now having an equally important discussion about the role of public opinion in a republic.

The national conversation has not been all that it might have been, in part because the television networks, in flagrant disregard of their public interest obligations, refused to interrupt their entertainment schedules to carry the House Judiciary Committee debate. That debate was more nakedly partisan than it was during Watergate, which was no surprise. Judiciary is, as noted here previously, the most ideologically polarized committee in the House, dominated by conservative Republicans who joined in order to fashion social-issue amendments to the constitution and by liberal Democrats — almost half of them from three Northeastern states — who signed up in order to thwart those very amendments.

With the single exception of Representative Lindsey Graham of South Carolina, who broke ranks with his fellow Republicans to oppose one of the perjury counts, party lines held firm on all the final votes.

No one demonstrated the statesmanship that compelled almost half the Republicans on Judiciary to vote to impeach Richard Nixon. And no one yet has done what the late Barbara Jordan did — in lifting the tone of the debate to the level such issues deserve. The oratory so far has been pedestrian.

Notwithstanding all of this, for those who were watching, listening or reading, the Judiciary Committee debate settled two important points.

First, it banished such irrelevancies as the cost and duration of the investigation of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, and the motives that impelled Mr. Starr to pursue the case. The "war room" tactics of James Carville and some

White House aides in attempting to make Mr. Starr the issue got deservedly short shrift in committee debates.

Members of both parties focused on the proper question, whether the president's actions are compatible with his constitutional duty to see that the laws "are faithfully executed."

The television networks, in flagrant disregard of their public interest obligations, refused to carry the House Judiciary Committee debate.

The consensus — and I use that word advisedly — is that they are not Democrats, in opposing impeachment, conceding in their censure resolution that this is a president who has "violated the trust of the American people, lessened their esteem for the office of president, and discredited the office which they have entrusted to him."

Republicans go further and say he lied in sworn testimony on multiple occasions. Honorable men and women can and do differ on whether

these actions meet the constitutional standard for impeachment. The public — which judges him guilty of the crimes of which he now stands accused — says they do not.

A Gallup poll released Dec. 10 by CNN and USA Today found that majorities of the public believed the charges in all four of the counts to be true but opposed impeachment on any of them.

The Founders deliberately put the impeachment process in the hands of a political branch, Congress, knowing that its members would be held accountable for their decisions at the next election. That is certainly the case now: 80 Republican members of the House, including most of the uncommitted who hold the president's fate in their hands, represent districts that voted for Mr. Clinton in 1996.

Those men and women will undoubtedly weigh the political consequences as they consult their consciences on the impeachment vote. And that too is exactly as it should be — not government by public opinion poll but by officials accountable to the voters.

The Washington Post.

Only Major Structural Reforms Will Lift East Asia Out of Crisis

By Steven J. Green

SINGAPORE — In less than 90 days, many of East Asia's financial markets have made an impressive comeback. People have put away their pessimism and almost embraced optimism. The benchmark Singapore Straits Times stock index is nearly 60 percent above September levels. Almost all the other regional markets have turned up sharply, some as much as 70 percent.

Does this mean we have reached the bottom and are on the way out of the crisis? Should we just wait and get ready to ride the wave back up for another decade of the "Asian miracle?"

I do not think so. The way out of the current crisis is first to realize that we are still in one. The long-term fundamental problems of East Asian economies and markets are not over. Remember that the Straits Times stock index sank to the 1,100 level in January, rebounded to go past 1,600 points by March, before plummeting to the 800 level by September. Other regional bourses followed a similar pattern. This volatility will probably continue for some time to come.

There has been no fundamental change in Asia to justify a sustained rally in the financial markets, much less to sustain economic growth in the years ahead. The volatility of the past year is a reflection of the movement of "short-term" money coming in and out of very thin markets taking advantage of short-term technical movements. It does not take much to move the markets in this region.

In September, the total capitalization of the combined stock markets of the countries belonging to the Association of South East Asian Nations was approximately 300 billion, less than the market value of a single

large blue chip stock on the New York Stock Exchange. The fundamental economic prospects of the region should not be judged based simply on the most recent market fluctuations. If nothing else, we should have learned over the

year the crisis hit, there was an estimated net private capital outflow of \$12 billion from the same countries. This represents a dramatic reversal in net private capital flow of over \$100 billion in one year. It is the cause of the massive credit

crunch in the region today. Although official capital flows primarily in the form of IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank funds, rose to \$27 billion in 1997, they hardly made up for the withdrawal of capital by the private sector. It looks as though the situation in 1998 will be just as bad as in 1997, with private capital continuing to flow out of, not into, these countries.

How can East Asia get private capital to return? It will not be easy. While investors are reputed to have short memories, the bankers who have lost billions in Asia over the past year are not going to forget the lessons of this crisis any time soon. American bankers with whom I have spoken in recent days continue to tell me that the lending market for the region has essentially stopped. Virtually no new money is coming in. Even if, and when, the U.S. banks eventually lend again, the risk premiums are likely to be prohibitively high, so that few can afford to borrow. By comparison, Japanese and European banks have taken even larger hits in the region. Not only have they stopped lending, more are

reducing personnel, and some are even closing up shop in the region.

As for direct equity investments, many American companies are looking for opportunities in the region. But most are still window shopping, not buying. Investors — both creditors and equity investors — cannot deal with the level of uncertainty that now exists in most of East Asian economies.

Apart from the political uncertainty in some countries, investors still find that, without greater transparency, proper bankruptcy laws, and an effective judicial system, they have no firm legal and financial architecture to rely on. A lesson learned from the East

Asian crisis is that better due diligence will need to be done in the future. In the absence of fundamental changes, only short-term trading capital will come looking for bargains.

Yet there is still great growth potential and a huge market in Asia. When the region gets its house in order, it will be able to reattract the money needed to return to long-term economic expansion based on a new, more secure foundation.

The writer, U.S. ambassador to Singapore, was chairman of Asstrim International Corp. This comment was adapted from a recent speech to the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Bryan's Dissent

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Mr. Bryan has further qualified for the title of a "black number" by issuing a manifesto. He declares that "a nation cannot exist which is half free and half vassal." As directed against the United States policy of expansion, this new epigram is as meaningless as was that which won for him the Democratic nomination two years ago. "Once bitten, twice shy"; and what likelihood is there of the American public being caught a second time by Mr. Bryan's phrases.

1923: Radio Record

NICE — The record in the transmission of radio messages on a short-wave length was beaten over the distance of more than 3,000 miles separating two amateur sets, the one at Nice and the other in America at Hartford,

Coun. Communications were established and kept up for more than two hours. Mr. Deloy, the French operator, sent five calls, to which American engineers replied with two messages, one addressed to General Ferit, commanding the radio-telephone services of the French Army, and conveying the compliments of the American amateurs to the French technicians.

1948: Reds in Peiping

NANKING — Communist forces entered Peiping today [Dec. 15], a message to the Nanking Commercial Bank reported. Another message to Peiping said the Communists had captured General Fu Tso-yi, Nationalist commander in North China. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was pressing for the formation of a new Chinese Cabinet containing men known to be strongly in favor of making peace with the Communists.

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OPINION/LETTERS

An Epidemic of Sanctions? It's Sheer Nonsense

By Jesse Helms

WASHINGTON — In the past year, a handful of Washington business lobbyists have waged a blistering campaign to persuade the world that Congress has been engaged in a spasm of sanctions proliferation. Reliance on unilateral sanctions, these lobbyists warn us, is a disturbing new epidemic.

Their campaign has sparked dozens of news articles and editorials decrying the "sanctions frenzy" and castigating Congress's "voracious appetite" for sanctions.

Normally responsible journalists parrot statistics — conveniently furnished by these business lobbyists — alleging that in the last few years the United States has placed anywhere from one-half to two-thirds of the world's population under the yoke of economic sanctions.

This is sheer nonsense. The statistics peddled by the lobbyists are grossly inflated and intentionally misleading. Half of the world is not living under American sanctions — nowhere near it. There is no epidemic. Congress has been cautious and circumspect, passing just a handful of carefully targeted sanctions laws.

One statistic is by now conventional wisdom: In just four years the United States has imposed sanctions 61 times, burdening 2.3 billion people (42 percent of the world). That would be pretty awful, save for one thing — it is not true. These figures have been circulated by the anti-sanctions business group USA. En-gage, based on a study by the National Association of Manufacturers, or NAM. They are a fabrication.

At my request, the Congressional Research Service evaluated the association's claim that from 1993 through 1996, "61 U.S. laws and executive actions were enacted authorizing unilateral sanctions for foreign policy purposes." The congressional agency reported that it "could not defensively" justify the number.

How did the manufacturers' group come up with 61 sanctions? The study alleges that 20 laws were passed by Congress and 41 were imposed by presidential action. This is a gross distortion. Nearly three-quarters of the congressional measures were not

sanctions at all, but expeditions, limitations or restrictions on U.S. foreign aid.

One measure placed conditions on assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Another barred aid for military or police training to Haitians involved in drug trafficking or human rights abuses. One "sanction" blocked assistance to countries knowingly harboring fugitives wanted by the international war crimes tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Still another prohibited Defense Department aid to countries supporting terrorists.

And what about those 41 "sanctions" imposed by the executive branch? Five are not unilateral, but rather represent U.S. compliance with UN Security Council sanctions — multilateral, by definition. In seven cases, the manufacturers' study counts the same sanction repeatedly, identifying it each time as a separate sanction.

For example, the measure declaring Sudan a terrorist state is counted five times. The trade group lists two cases when no sanction was ever imposed, including a November 1994 executive order that even the study concedes in fine print "did not impose any specific new sanctions on any countries."

Eight cases represent mere restrictions on U.S. foreign aid. Five are limited bans affecting only military exports to Zaire, Nigeria, Sudan, Haiti and Angola. Thirteen affect only a specific foreign company or person — not an entire country, not an entire industry, but one specific entity — for example, banning imports from Qinghai Hide & Garment Factory in China for its use of prison slave labor or seizing the assets of individual Colombian drug traffickers.

These actions are obviously not what most people think of as "sanctions." They think of broad trade bans affecting whole countries, entire industries, vast populations or access to large markets — not of blocking imports from a single prison factory in China, seizing the assets of drug barons or halting the sale of lethal weapons to terrorist states.

The claim that 42 percent of the world's population has been affected is also bogus. The study lists the entire population of the former Zaire as being under U.S.



sanctions because the United States barred sales of defense items to the government. The same goes for China, Nigeria, Mauritania and Pakistan, where the Congressional Research Service notes that such highly targeted actions "put the entire populations of these countries into NAM's calculation, even though most people."

What is the reality? Between 1993 and 1996, Congress passed and the president signed a total of five new sanctions laws: the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996, the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 and the Free Burma Work but insist that sanctions are

good only if they defend business interests, not national interests. According to the lobbyists, the United States should be hamstringing when a government proliferates weapons of mass destruction, commits genocide, tortures its people or supports terrorists. But if that same government floods the American market with cheap TV sets, America should throw the book at it.

But the business lobbyists cannot say that, so they attempt to confuse the issue with cooked-up data and claims of an epidemic.

The writer, the senior senator from North Carolina, is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This article is adapted by The New York Times from a longer version in Foreign Affairs.

The Brouhaha About Y2K: It's Getting 2B 2Much4 Me

By Andy Borowitz

NEW YORK — We have been so preoccupied with the Year 2000 Problem that we have all but ignored the Year 1999 Problem — at our peril, experts say. Simply put, the Year 1999 Problem is this: In 1999, we will

The resurgence of this song will bring with it another, equally serious problem, experts warn — a resurgence of jokes in the form of "the Something Formerly Known as Something," making late-night comedy monologues unsafe for the balance of the year.

Finally, the Year 1999 Problem will manifest itself in alphanumeric overload: because of the endless use of Y2K as shorthand for the Year 2000, every other serious worldwide problem will be given a cue abbreviation.

Global warming will be called 2HOT4U. Saddam Hussein will be TROUBLE24-7, and asteroids plummeting toward the Earth will be O-NO-G-NOOO-AHH-EEEE.

It would be tempting to stick our heads in the sand and say that the Year 1999 Problem will not affect us, but experts warn against such complacency. Here is just one of the "doomsday scenarios" these authorities have described to rouse us to action:

Time: Jan. 1, 1999. Place: A local television news studio. Two anchors, BEN and JAN, trade quips.

BEN: So, Jan. I heard you partied like it was 1999 last night.

JAN: I'll say — and I'm afraid I enjoyed myself a little more than I should.

BEN: Oh, the old 2MUCH4U problem!

JAN: Well, moving on to tomorrow's forecast, here's the Weatherman Formerly Known as Ryan Larsen. How's the millennium meeting you, Ryan?

RYAN: Well, this week it's going to be snowing like it's 1999....

Given such gloomy predictions, one might ask, who is looking forward to 1999? Perhaps no one.

But there may be a silver lining in all of this. True, 1999 will be a miserable year for magazines, newspapers, books, radio and television. But on Jan. 1, 2000, computers will fail to recognize the number 2000, putting a stranglehold on global communication. And not a moment too soon.

The writer co-produced the movie "Pleasantville." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Bad Column?

In response to "Hillary Rodham Clinton Is Too Valuable for Americans to Lose" (Opinion, Dec. 11):

Every columnist should be allowed a bad column once a year, and Flora Lewis had hers with the column about the canonization of a living saint, Hillary of Arkansas. The only thing worse than the fawning, whining, flack-in-residence tone of the article was the headline.

Mrs. Clinton made a devil's bargain long ago, and she has

not reaped the profit she sought. America was O.K. before she moved to Washington; it will get along fine after we've "lost" her.

DAVID H. MAMAUX,
Hamburg.

Don't 'Sell' Presidency

This notion of President Clinton being "willing" to accept fines instead of facing impeachment reeks in my nostrils. To me and many other Americans, the thought of putting the presidency up for sale is an outrage. This pitiful man has shown no remorse

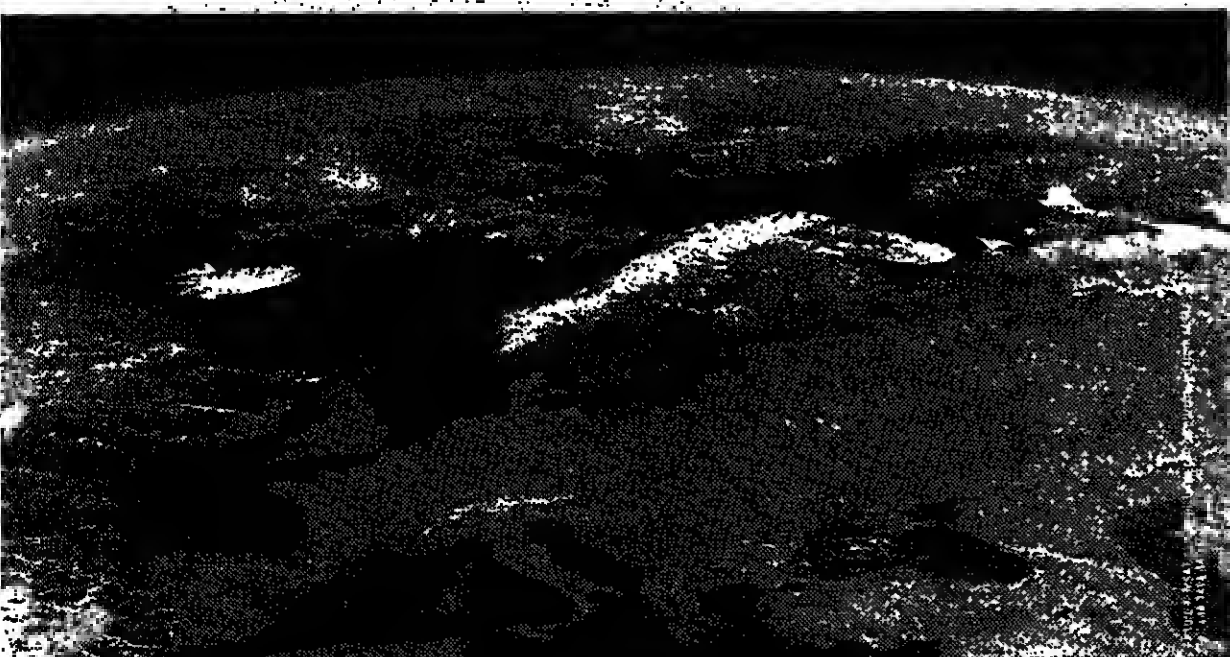
for his acts (other than that which he thinks will get him some mileage in the anti-impeachment effort).

I certainly hope that Congress will not even entertain the idea of selling the presidency back to Bill Clinton.

BOB ELLIS,
Rapid City, South Dakota.

Representative Henry Hyde should be put in charge of Amtrak. He certainly knows how to run a railroad.

FRED FREDERICKS,
Hong Kong.



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INTERNATIONAL

Angola's Civil War Is Escalating Rapidly, UN Concedes

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — On a day when a government plane was shot down, a key central town was reported to be under intense rebel shelling and air evacuations of refugees were being described in terms reminiscent of Saigon in 1975, the overseer of Angola's peace process acknowledged that the country has returned to war.

"There is a war," the United Nations secretary-general, Kofi Annan, said this week in New York. Noting the continuing bloodshed in this southwest African nation, Mr. Annan wondered

aloud whether the UN's efforts to foster peace had come to an unsuccessful end. Speaking of the Security Council, he said that it "soon will be obliged to decide whether the UN has a role to play or not."

His grim assessment was made after months of escalating fighting between the Angolan government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is known as UNITA. The two have been at war for most of the last 23 years, initially as Cold War proxies of Moscow and Washington. Their slide into all-out war began this month when government forces apparently launched an assault on UNITA strong-

holds in the central highlands.

The two sides signed a much-vaunted peace accord in 1994, but UNITA violated its terms by rearming its forces and retaking territory it had ceded to government control. The rebel group financed its operations by mining and illicit marketing of diamonds, despite several international trade and arms embargoes, according to a report on Angola's diamond trade made public Monday by a research group, Global Witness, which is based in London.

A diplomat close to the peace process said that the current fighting proved the futility of a reconciliation effort in which the UN, the United States, Por-

tugal and Russia — the shepherds of the peace process — too often looked the other way and accepted UNITA's talk of peace even as the rebels were unmistakably preparing for war.

"We all knew it was wrong," the diplomat said. "We all knew that arms were coming in and nobody tried to stop it."

As a result, UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi, is demonstrating once again that if he cannot rule Angola, he can certainly make it difficult for anyone else to govern the country effectively.

"He's got ambition, he's got ego, he's got money, and he's got arms," a U.S. official said last week. "Can the

government take out UNITA? They have been unable to do so."

But few analysts say UNITA is capable of toppling the government.

UNITA and the governing party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which is known as the MPLA, have been bitter rivals since before the country won independence from Portugal in 1975. When fighting broke out almost immediately after independence, the Soviet Union and Cuba backed the then-Marxist MPLA, while the United States and South Africa supported Mr. Savimbi as a bulwark against Soviet expansion in Africa.

After 16 years of fighting that claimed between 150,000 and 300,000 lives, tortuous peace negotiations and the MPLA's gradual abandonment of Marxism brought peace in 1991. It lasted long enough for national elections to be held the following year. But after he failed to win the presidency, Mr. Savimbi disputed the results and returned UNITA to the battlefield.

By the time the 1994 Lusaka peace accord halted Angola's war once again, at least 500,000 more people were dead, more than a million were homeless and the country was virtually ruined.

Now the cycle appears to be repeating itself. About 400,000 people have been forced from their homes by fighting since the beginning of the year, said Maria Flynn of the World Food Program here. More land mines have been laid throughout the zones of conflict in what was already one of the world's most heavily mined countries.

Although its 90,000-member army is stretched thin by troop commitments to buttress governments in Democratic Republic of Congo and the Congo Republic, Angola launched its anti-UNITA offensive on Dec. 4 by attempting to encircle and strike UNITA strongholds in the central highland towns of Bailundo and Andulo, about 355 kilometers (220 miles) southeast of the capital.

In response, UNITA counterattacked throughout Huambo and Bie Provinces, its strongholds, using heavy artillery and anti-aircraft missiles. State radio reported Monday that UNITA had taken four towns in Huambo and four in Bie since Dec. 4.

UNITA's resistance proved so stiff that some Angolan troops in Democratic Republic of Congo were pulled back home.

General Joao de Matos, the armed forces chief of staff, was quoted Monday in the main daily newspaper here, *O Jornal de Angola*, as saying that UNITA is as well armed now as it ever was.

Near Kuito, the provincial capital of Bie, UNITA apparently downed a government transport plane carrying supplies to Kuito on Monday, state radio said.

BRIEFLY

45 Kabila Allies Said to Be Slain

KIGALI, Rwanda — Congo rebels fighting to topple President Laurent Kabila said Tuesday that 45 Zairean soldiers, including two senior officers, had been killed in fighting around Kabalo, about 1,200 miles southeast of Kinshasa.

The rebels said they had destroyed tanks and artillery pieces and captured a gunner from a Zairean helicopter they shot down over the weekend.

They also restated their intention to attend a meeting of heads of state of the Organization of African Unity in Burkina Faso on Thursday that will discuss the civil war and seek agreement on a cease-fire.

The ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Congo said Tuesday in Nairobi that Kinshasa was ready to sign a truce if it contained a timetable for the withdrawal of all foreign forces. (Reuters)

2,557 Forced Off Caribbean Cruise

MIAMI — All 2,557 passengers were safely evacuated from the cruise ship *Monarch of the Seas* on Tuesday after it hit some underwater rocks as it was leaving Philipsburg, St. Martin, in the Virgin Islands.

Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd., which owns the ship, said it had taken on water in 3 of 12 compartments. The cruise ship left San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Sunday for a seven-day cruise.

The captain sailed to Great Bay outside Philipsburg, where the ship was landed on sand in shallow water. Passengers, who had been given life jackets, were taken ashore on local boats. No injuries have been reported. (Reuters)

Diplomat to Form Cabinet in Algeria

ALGIERS — President Liamine Zerroual appointed a career diplomat, Ismail Hamdani, as prime minister on Tuesday, replacing Ahmed Ouayyah who resigned on Monday, a presidential statement said.

The daily *Al Khabar* said Mr. Hamdani, 68, would retain most cabinet members, replacing only the interior, communication and justice ministers. (Reuters)

Iran Attributes Killings To a Foreign 'Network'

Agence France-Press

TEHRAN — Iranian officials blamed an unspecified foreign network on Tuesday for the murders of authors slain in a suspicious killing spree and said a number of suspects had been arrested.

At the same time, about 5,000 people attended the funeral Tuesday of one of the victims, the poet Majid Mokhtari.

Mr. Mokhtari's coffin, covered in red flowers, was carried through the crowds of relatives, friends, artists and writers that joined the funeral procession in the capital.

Crowds gathered outside Al Nahi Mosque near Tehran University, where a memorial service was held before Mr. Mokhtari's body was taken for burial to Mehrshahr, near the town of Karaj, west of Tehran.

The family of Mohammed Jafar Pouyandeh, a writer and translator who was found slain last week in similar circumstances, was among the mourners.

Mr. Mokhtari and Mr. Pouyandeh were among three secular writers who battled for freedom of expression under the Islamic regime. They were confirmed to have been murdered, while the third author who had been abducted, Majid Sharif, died of a heart attack, according to the coroner's report.

"The murder network is located abroad," a judiciary spokesman, Fotovat Nassiri Savadkuhi, told the official Iranian press agency, IRNA.

He also said on state television Monday that security forces had arrested a number of people in connection with the murders. He said the suspects also were implicated in the slaying in August of the former chief of a former prison director, Assadollah Lajevardi. That attack was claimed by the main Iranian armed opposition group, the People's Mujahidin, which is based in Iraq.

"More arrests will follow and the public will be informed soon," Mr. Savadkuhi said. He did not say how many suspects had been arrested or when the arrests had occurred.

According to Iranian newspapers, Mr. Pouyandeh and Mr. Mokhtari had planned along with others to form a writers' association. But the authors were recently summoned to the Justice Ministry and informed their venture was illegal.

In his first public comments on the killings, President Mohammad Khatami blamed "coercive plots."

"These murders are complementing other plots against Iran by the great arrogance," he said Monday, employing a term used to describe the United States.



The coffin of the poet Majid Mokhtari being carried in a funeral procession Tuesday in Tehran.

Bogota and Rebels Agree to Peace Talks

Reuters

BOGOTA — Colombian government officials and Marxist guerrilla leaders have agreed to begin peace talks Jan. 7, breaking a five-week deadlock over ground rules for the negotiations.

They will be the first peace talks in six years in the long-running civil conflict, which has killed more than 35,000 people in the past 10 years.

"We have passed from procedures to actions," Victor Ricardo, the government commissioner for peace, said. He made the announcement in San Vicente del Caguan after a four-hour meeting at an undisclosed jungle camp Monday.

Mr. Ricardo said President Andres Pastrana, who took office in August saying that peace was his top priority, and Manuel (Sureshot) Marulanda, commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, would begin the talks in person.

Negotiations are to start in San Vicente, the largest town in the southeastern region that the government was to clear of troops as a condition for talks.

The demilitarization there had been due to be complete last month, but the government left about 130 conscripts in the barracks, saying they could not be moved for logistical reasons. The revolutionary force, the major rebel group here, has argued that its negotiators would be at risk if all soldiers were not pulled out.

Mr. Pastrana said recently he would not extend the overall demilitarization of the 16,000-square-mile (41,500-square-kilometer) region past Feb. 7. But analysts say it will be impossible to make any real headway by that deadline.

Persons close to the revolutionary forces said the guerrillas would try to delay negotiations to drag out the troop pullout for up to four years. Critics of demilitarization have said they feared that the rebels would use the troop-free zone as a base for arms- and drug-smuggling operations.

The rebels are demanding sweeping agrarian reform, an end to unrestricted free-market policies and fairer wealth distribution.

BOOKS

AMSTERDAM

By Ian McEwan. 193 pages.
\$21. Nan A. Talese/Doubleday.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

IAN MCEWAN'S "Amsterdam," which won the Booker Prize in Britain this autumn, is a dark tour de force, a morality fable, disguised as a psychological thriller.

A chilling little horror story, easily read in one enjoyable gulp, "Amsterdam" is by no means McEwan's finest work: It is less ambitious than "Enduring Love" (1998) and "Black Dogs" (1992), and less resonant than "The Innocent," his 1990 masterpiece of Cold War suspense. One can only hope that this small, perfectly fashioned novel, really, will send readers back to the rest of the talented McEwan's oeuvre.

Like so many of the author's stories, "Amsterdam" concerns the sudden intrusion of violent, perverse events into the characters' mundane lives, events that cruelly expose the psychological fault lines running beneath the

humdrum surface of their world. In "The Comfort of Strangers," a pair of middle-class tourists fall prey to a Machiavellian sadist during a trip to Venice. In "The Cement Garden," a group of children are orphaned and bury their mother in the basement. And in "The Child in Time," a man's 3-year-old daughter is kidnapped during a trip to the supermarket.

In the case of "Amsterdam," two old friends—one a famous composer named Clive, the other a mercenary newspaper editor named Vernon—enter into a strange, enthralling pact that will determine both their fates and send shock waves through their privileged world.

Now in their middle years, Clive Linley and Vernon Halliday have both achieved prosperity and influence. How lucky they were, Clive thinks, to have been "battered in the postwar settlement with the state's own milk and juice, and then sustained by their parents' tentative, innocent prosperity, to come of age in full employment, new universities, bright paperback books,

the Augustan age of rock and roll, affordable ideals."

Clive, who regards himself as Vaughan Williams's heir, has been commissioned by the government to write a Millennium Symphony; in his more optimistic moments, he dares to think of himself as a genius, an artist worthy of comparison to Shakespeare. Vernon, who has become editor of a tabloid paper by default, is decidedly less confident: There are moments, alone in his office, when he wonders whether he even exists. All the exchanges in which "he had decided, prioritized, delegated, chosen or offered an opinion" made him feel he was "infinitely diluted, he was simply the sum of all the people who had listened to him, and when he was alone, he was nothing at all."

Back in their impoverished, bohemian youth, Clive and Vernon had been lovers of a "restaurant critic, gorgeous wit and photographer" named Molly, a daring, glamorous woman who also had an affair with Julian Garmonoy, a conservative, xenophobic British foreign secretary. Molly would eventually marry a rich, stuffy publisher named George Lane, who detests (and is unanimously detested by) her former lovers.

When illness leaves Molly delirious and incompetent, George seizes control of her life, forbidding her old friends to visit her sickbed. In the aftermath of her funeral, Clive and Vernon not only commiserate over her death but also make a pact with each other to avoid ever suffering such an undignified end: Should one of them become as sick and incoherent as Molly, the other will help him finish things off.

Writing in his usual spare, evocative prose, McEwan deftly conjures up the glittering world Clive and Vernon inhabit, and he also does a nimble job of depicting them at work, showing us how Vernon is trying to boost his paper's falling circulation with trendy, tasteless stories, how Clive is trying to create an ending for his symphony commensurate with his ambition.

Though there's a faint satiric edge to McEwan's portraits, he uses his psychological insight, as he has done so often before, to create sympathy for some decidedly unsavory people. Indeed, we find ourselves rooting for Clive and Vernon, even as it becomes clear that both of them are conniving opportunists, willing to use virtually any means necessary to achieve their ends.

Within days of each other, Clive and Vernon are both faced with moral dilemmas that will test just what sort of people they are. For all the appeals to high-flown principles like art and freedom that Clive and Vernon make in coming to their decisions, their problems do not really open out into the sort of weighty philosophical debates that animated "Black Dogs" and "Enduring Love."

Not, given the predictable outcome of the story, is there the sort of grimly narrative tension that made "The Innocent" so suspenseful to read.

Instead, there are the simple pleasures of reading a writer in complete command of his craft, a writer who has managed to toss off this minor entertainment with such authority and aplomb that it has won him the recognition he has so long deserved.

New York Times Service

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		
This list is based on more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on the list are not necessarily consecutive.		
FICTION		
Rank	Title	Weeks on list
1	1. A MAN IN FULL, by Tom Wolfe	1 4
2	2. THE SIMPLE LIFE, by David Baldacci	7 2
3	3. MIRROR IMAGE, by Danielle Steel	2 4
4	4. WHEN THE WIND BLOWS, by James Patterson	5 5
5	5. BAG OF BONES, by Stephen King	4 10
6	6. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark	5 7
7	7. RAINBOW SIX, by Tom Clancy	8 17
8	8. THE HUNTER, by Barbara Kingsolver	9 7
9	9. THE WINTER ANIMAL, by Anne Rice	6 7
10	10. THE PATH OF OAGERS, by Robert Jordan	10 6
11	11. THE GARDEN, by A.S. Galt	11 55
12	12. TODAY I FEEL SILLY, & OTHER MESSAGES THAT MAKE MY DAY, by James Lee Curry	12 6
13	13. THE LUCKY, by Richard Ford	14 7
14	14. NIGHT WHISPERS, by Judith McNaught	1 1
15	15. WELCOME TO THE WORLD, BABY GIRL, by Fannie Flagg	13 10
NONFICTION		
1	1. TUESDAYS WITH MORRIE, by Mitch Albom	1 60
2	2. THE CENTURY, by Peter Jennings and Todd Bretnick	2 2
3	3. CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD, by Neale Donald Walsch	3 4
4	4. FOR THE LOVE OF THE GAME, by Michael Jordan	4 5
5	5. THE PROFESSOR AND THE MADMAN, by Simon Winchester	5 11
6	6. LINDENBERG, by A. Scott Berg	10 10
7	7. BLIND MEN'S BLUFF, by Sherry Seuss and Christopher Drew	5 2
8	8. AND THE HORSE HE RODE IN ON, by James Carroll	6 6
9	9. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, by Linda Scoppa and Stewart Vogel	9 12
10	10. THE DEATH OF OUTRAGE, by William J. Bennett	7 14
11	11. VALLES OF THE GAME, by Bill Bradley	3 3
12	12. THE AMERICAN CENTURY, by Harold Evans with Earl Bakken	13 2
13	13. CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD, Book 1, by Neale Donald Walsch	11 104
14	14. A PRIVATE LOOKS AT FIFTY, by Jimmy Buffet	24 24
15	15. A WALK IN THE WOODS, by Bill Bryson	25 25
16	16. VOICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS, by Steve Orsini	1 25
17	17. THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS 1999	1 1
18	18. SOMETHING MORE, by Suzanne Brahm	3 28
19	19. ONE DAY MY SOUL JUST OPENED UP, by Nyla Nazam	3 3

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Mr. Mercado said that there was no need to declare a separate holiday truce with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front because an earlier cease-fire declared by the Muslim group remained in place.

Biotechnology Firms Face Financial Strain

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — At the American College of Rheumatology conference last year, Amgen Inc. reported what it described as promising results in early tests of its new treatment for rheumatoid arthritis.

But by the conference this year, held last month, Amgen had suspended work on the drug because it had run out of money. The California company dismissed 65 percent of its employees in October and is now scrambling to raise enough cash to keep from having to close its doors completely.

The U.S. biotechnology industry is facing a financial reckoning. Investors, disappointed by the financial returns the industry has provided so far, are growing more reluctant to provide the huge amounts of money that young companies need to develop, test and sell new drugs. Some say the entire system by which biotechnology companies have been created and financed is breaking down.

The result, analysts and executives say, is that many small biotechnology companies are cutting back on research. Some are falling by the wayside or being acquired by bigger companies. Many others are giving up ambitions of becoming full-fledged pharmaceutical companies and instead are becoming subcontractors to the big drugmakers.

Some executives warn that the dearth of capital could also slow medical innovation, because the small biotechnology companies have often been pioneers, playing a crucial role in quickly moving scientific discoveries from university laboratories to the marketplace.

Although it is too early to say what the impact will be, biotechnology companies need to spend heavily in their efforts to develop drugs and diagnostic tests for cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's and a wide range of other diseases, as well as to develop basic drug discovery techniques, such as gene hunting and chemical screening. The term "biotechnology," while somewhat loosely defined, refers to genetic engineering and other advanced techniques that employ knowledge of how cells operate.

Immune Corp., a Seattle biotechnology company, struggled with losses for 17 years and spent hundreds of millions of dollars on research and development before finally introducing an important drug for rheumatoid arthritis last month. The story is the same for Centocor Inc., which this year began selling a drug for Crohn's disease, a bowel inflammation for which there had been no good treatment. But biotechnology companies just starting out might not get the same chance.

"What it means, unfortunately, even brutally in some cases, is that promising areas of research will not be pursued," said Carl Feldbaum, president of the Biotechnology Industry Organization, a trade group.

But some industry executives say the elimination of weaker companies will be healthy, freeing money for more deserving projects. There are too many biotechnology companies, they say — more than 300 publicly traded ones and about 1,000 private ones.

The biotechnology industry has seen such hard times before, most recently from 1992 to 1994. Some executives and analysts maintain this is just another



A researcher checking results of cystic fibrosis tests at the University of Pennsylvania's Molecular Biology Lab. Biotechnology companies play a role in moving such scientific discoveries to the marketplace.

cyclical downturn, tied to the overall volatility in the stock market this year. But others say investors may have permanently soured on financing start-up biotechnology companies.

It is not that the technology has failed. Ten drugs developed by biotechnology companies were approved or recommended for approval in the third quarter of this year, and more than 280 drugs are in middle or late-stage clinical trials. Also, the unraveling of the genetic code presents a cascade of opportunities.

The problem is the long times and huge sums required to develop these drugs. To get money, companies must sell shares to the public years before they have products or profits. The stock price can languish while the company conducts clinical trials.

Investors have pumped an estimated \$90 billion into public biotechnology companies since 1980, according to

Vector Securities International, an investment bank specializing in health care. Yet overall, the investment has not paid off, with biotechnology stocks rising in only 7 of 16 years, according to Vector.

Recombinant Capital, a San Francisco consulting firm, calculated back in 1995 that an investor who put \$100 into every biotechnology initial public stock offering since 1980 would have earned a return of only 1 percent a year.

So investors, who once plunged into biotechnology with the same abandon now reserved for Internet stocks, have become less willing to invest on a promise.

More than 50 of the 345 publicly traded biotechnology companies tracked by Vector Securities will run out of cash within a year if they continue spending at their current rates and are unable to raise new money.

Deal Close on Forming Europe Satellite Giant

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The largest satellite maker in Europe and the second-largest in the world will be created in a deal expected to be announced this week that will merge the commercial satellite activities of DaimlerChrysler Aerospace AG, Marconi Space and Finmeccanica, industry sources said Tuesday.

The merged company would have about \$3 billion a year in sales and would rank third in the world in commercial space activities after Boeing Co. and the Hughes Electronics Corp. unit of General Motors Corp., and second in satellites behind Hughes.

Progress toward an agreement came amid an intensification of negotiations in recent months aimed at consolidating Europe's aerospace and defense industries.

A satellite agreement also would fulfill a memorandum of understanding signed two years ago between Daimler Aerospace AG and Marconi Space, a joint venture of the Marconi Group and General Electric Co. of Britain.

"We are very close to an agreement including the Italians," said a spokes-

man for DaimlerChrysler Aerospace. Other executives said a deal could be signed as early as Wednesday.

"A signing is imminent," said Jean-Pierre Jouin, a spokesman for Lagardere. He declined to provide details, saying, "When the accord has been signed among the four partners we will have something to say."

The companies have been active players in efforts to consolidate the European aerospace and defense industries. DaimlerChrysler Aerospace has made progress in recent weeks toward negotiating a merger with British Aerospace PLC, and GEC has reportedly been talking with both companies while also holding out the possibility of a deal with U.S. defense companies. Finmeccanica agreed this year to merge its Agusta helicopter subsidiary with the Westland Helicopter unit of GKN PLC of Britain.

The impending space deal does not appear to have any direct implications for a broader restructuring of the European defense industry, which has become hung up on the issue of state ownership. DaimlerChrysler Aerospace and British Aerospace have rejected a three-way defense merger with Aerospatiale as long as the French government holds a controlling stake in the company.

Internet Music Plan Awaited

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Top executives at the world's five largest recording companies were set to announce an initiative Tuesday that seeks to create a secure method to sell music over the Internet while also combating on-line piracy.

Chief executives of BMG Entertainment, EMI Recorded Music, Sony Music Entertainment, Universal Music Group and Warner Music Group were to attend a news conference here to announce "a precedent-setting initiative to address new digital music opportunities."

The new Secure Digital Music Initiative would create a rival to MP3, the high-quality format currently used to compress, store and distribute audio files, a recording industry source said.

The move comes amid rising industry concerns that copyrighted audio ma-

terials are being posted illegally on the Internet.

Personal Web sites offering MP3 songs for free have sprung up on-line, causing headaches for the Recording Industry Association of America, which works to protect artist rights and royalties.

By creating a rival to MP3, the music industry hopes to feed a growing consumer demand for on-line music while protecting against bootlegging and on-line piracy.

The record companies are seeking out technology companies to develop the format. Among the companies they are courting are AT&T Corp., Locant Technologies Inc., International Business Machines Corp. and Microsoft Corp., a technology industry source said.

(AP, Bloomberg)

MEDIA MARKETS

A Business Magazine With a Mission

By Alex Kuczynski
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — The conference room in the Sheraton New Orleans hotel was quiet, save for the shoo-shoo-shoo deep-breathing sounds coming from the 80 men and women in name tags silently circling the room.

After a minute, the seminar leader held up her hand to halt the mute crowd. "Now, strike the pose of a hero," she instructed. "Strike the statue of the gods and goddesses that you are!" She asked the group to cry out words they felt when they thought of themselves as heroes.

There was palpable hesitation, then a human-resources executive from Wells Fargo, a string of pearls around her neck, lifted her arms in the air.

"I am a thunderbolt!" she shouted. A man in a Hawaiian-print shirt exclaimed, "Hallelujah!" as he roared, one arm extended behind him as if he were preparing to toss a discus. A computer company executive in high heels put her hands defiantly on her hips and cried, hesitantly, "You, you — you fabulous goddess you!"

If it sounds like an EST seminar or some sort of Tony Robbins inspirational jamboogie, it was not. It was, in fact, one of several instructional sessions offered at a conference — actually, the organizers prefer the term "gathering" — held this month by Fast Company, a

technology-oriented business magazine targeted to young entrepreneurs. A feel-good business bible for the generation that never leaves home without a Palm Pilot, Fast Company is published by Mortimer Zuckerman.

Fast Company attracted 400 people to this, its second "Real Time" conference. And while Fast Company may be the only magazine to hold a conference at which the former secretary of labor, Robert Reich, led an audience of hundreds in an impromptu kazoo concert, it is not alone in its mission. In an attempt to solidify the relationship with readers — and their checkbooks — publishers have begun to organize events for subscribers and readers beyond the pages of their magazines.

"Simply selling a magazine is just not enough anymore," said Alan Webber, chief of Fast Company's two founding editors.

After three years, the magazine — which was introduced with the publication of 100,000 copies — will guarantee a rate base of 305,000 in January. Its ad sales appear robust. In 1996, the first year of publication, 394 ad pages brought in \$3,031,280 in revenue, according to the Publishers Information Bureau. In 1997, ad pages almost doubled to 696, resulting in \$7,095,578 in revenue. With this year's August issue, the magazine switched from bimonthly publication to monthly.

The principle of bringing readers in

other than through the pages of the magazine is also at work at other media companies. Jay MacDonald, chief executive of MacDonald Communications, a New York media company that owns Working Woman and Working Mother magazines, has founded four annual conferences — not only as a profit-making venture — in the last two years.

Forbes magazine founded the Forbes Management Conference Group in 1995. McGraw-Hill's Business Week plays host to eight to 12 conferences a year. And Time Warner's Fortune employs a staff of 20 simply for its conference activity.

Mr. Webber of Fast Company is a trim 50-year-old who, along with William Taylor, grew tired of his work as an editor at The Harvard Business Review four years ago. Together, they created a 103-page prototype and sold a majority stake in the business to Mr. Zuckerman.

Fast Company is not your parents' business magazine. It styles itself as a guidebook for the ambitious yet sensitive young businessperson facing a swiftly changing and increasingly ruthless economy. The magazine's goal: to encourage readers to think in contrarian terms about the business world, with stories like "Money! Power! Fame! (And Other Ways to Self-Destruct)" and "Green is Good" — an article about ecological mindfulness in the corporate world.

Citigroup Shake-Up?

Citigroup Inc. is believed to be close to announcing a huge restructuring that is likely to include up to 8,000 job cuts and will slice \$1 billion out of profit, most of it in the fourth quarter of this year. The directors of the financial services conglomerate were meeting Tuesday, Page 16.

Head of GE Expects Firm's Earnings to Grow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The chairman of General Electric Co., John Welch Jr., has told analysts that the company will increase earnings per share at least 14 percent in 1999, meeting estimates, analysts who attended said.

They said Mr. Welch also told them at a meeting Monday night that the second-biggest company in the United

States, by market value, would not spin off its NBC television network. But it might consider spinning off some of the NBC Internet businesses, they said.

According to the analysts, he said all but four of the company's 11 main businesses would increase profit between 15 percent and 20 percent in 1999. Mr. Welch said businesses tied more closely to the economy with product sales, in-

cluding lighting, plastics, NBC and appliances, were likely to grow less than 15 percent, according to Nicholas Heyman, a Prudential Securities analyst.

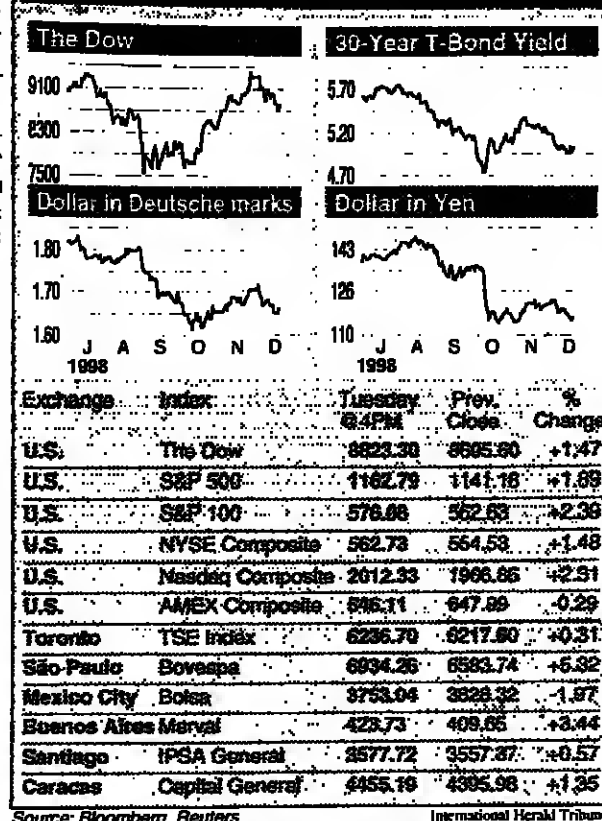
GE Capital Corp. said Monday that it planned to sell nearly half of its Visa and MasterCard portfolio to First USA Bank, then set up a joint venture with the bank to sell private-label credit cards. (Bloomberg, AP)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

3-Month Rates									
Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
Australia	5.25	France	5.75	Germany	5.50	Italy	6.00	Japan	5.50
Canada	5.00	UK	5.75	Netherlands	5.50	Spain	6.00	Sweden	5.50
Denmark	5.00	Switzerland	5.00	Belgium	5.50	Portugal	6.00	Finland	5.50
Germany	5.50	USA	5.50	Greece	6.00	Ireland	6.00	South Africa	10.00
France	5.75	Canada	5.00	Israel	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
UK	5.75	Japan	5.50	South Korea	6.00	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50
Netherlands	5.50	Sweden	5.50	India	10.00	Philippines	6.00	Malaysia	5.50
Switzerland	5.00	Belgium	5.50	China	5.50	Thailand	5.50	Singapore	5.50
Belgium	5.50	Portugal	6.00	India	10.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50
Spain	6.00	Ireland	6.00	South Africa	10.00	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00
Sweden	5.50	Finland	5.50	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50
Italy	6.00	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	Philippines	6.00	Malaysia	5.50
Portugal	6.00	Ireland	6.00	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
Greece	6.00	Israel	6.00	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
Ireland	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50
India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50
China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50
Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00
Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00
Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50
Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00
Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00
Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50
South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50
India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50
China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50
Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00
Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00
Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50
Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00
Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00
Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50
South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50
India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50
China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50
Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00
Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00
Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50
Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00
Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00
Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50
South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50
India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50
China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50
Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00
Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00
Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50
Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00
Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00
Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50
South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50
India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50
China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50
Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00
Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00
Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50
Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00
Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00
Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50
South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50
India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50
China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50
Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00
Taiwan	5.50	Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00
Singapore	5.50	Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50
Malaysia	5.50	Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00
Philippines	6.00	Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00
Indonesia	6.00	Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50
Brunei	5.50	South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50
South Korea	6.00	India	10.00	China	5.50	Hong Kong	5.50	Taiwan	

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Very briefly:

- Boeing Co. senior executives have emerged from a directors' meeting this week with their jobs intact, quelling rumors of a management shake-up and the possible ouster of the chairman and chief executive officer, Philip Condit.
- MCI WorldCom Inc. and Electronic Data Systems Corp. are in talks to form a joint venture that would provide a broad array of voice, data and computer systems services to global business customers, according to sources.
- America Online Inc., the world's top Internet service provider, and the Venezuelan conglomerate Cisneros Group have formed a joint venture to develop Spanish and Portuguese on-line services for Latin America.
- Seagram Co., which last week completed its \$10 billion purchase of 75 percent of Polygram NV, plans to sell as much as \$1 billion worth of assets over the next two years as it tightens its focus on entertainment.
- Crane Co. offered to buy Coltec Industries Inc. for \$2.02 billion and filed a lawsuit seeking to block B.F. Goodrich Co.'s agreement to buy the company for \$1.77 billion. Coltec is the largest U.S. maker of landing gear for airplanes.

Owens Corning Settling on Asbestos

TOLEDO, Ohio — Owens Corning, the highest U.S. insulation maker, said Tuesday that it would pay about \$1.2 billion to settle 90 percent of the asbestos lawsuits against it, effectively ending one of the largest and longest-running product litigations.

The settlement covers most of the 176,000 suits against the company.

In connection with the settlement, Owens Corning will take a charge of about \$900 million this year as it adds \$1.4 billion to its asbestos-litigation cash reserves.

Owens Corning shares finished 6.25 cents lower at \$37.

Citigroup to Cut Its Work Force by 10,400

NEW YORK — Citigroup Inc. said Tuesday that it would cut 10,400 jobs, or 6 percent of its work force, to reduce costs and take a \$900 million charge, mostly in the fourth quarter, to pay for the restructuring.

Citigroup, the world's largest financial services company, said it expected to reduce expenses by \$680 million in 1999 and \$975 million in 2000.

About \$525 million of the saving will come from consumer businesses such as retail banking and insurance. Citigroup plans to consolidate its call centers and other back offices, cut management and restructure its sales force.

The company said 35 percent of the job cuts would be made in the United States. A Citigroup spokesman, John Morris, said earlier that there could be more cuts next year.

The company said it planned to

cut \$350 million of costs in corporate businesses, including emerging markets, global relationship banking and investment banking.

The restructuring was announced after a directors' meeting Tuesday. The company had been "working feverishly to get some kind of announcement out this month," said a Merrill Lynch & Co. bank analyst, Judah Kraushaar, before the announcement.

The product of a merger between Citicorp and Travelers Group Inc., Citigroup had said since the October deal that it would take a restructuring charge against profit in the fourth quarter, but it had declined to quantify it.

The details had been expected to give a lift to the company's stock price, which analysts say has been bruised by a widely held perception that the company is having trouble melding the cultures of Travelers

and Citicorp. The stock had fallen 25 percent in the last six months.

Citibank shares rose \$2.8125, to \$48.875.

"Concerns about integration issues should subside and the stock should trade higher," said a December report on Citigroup by the investment banking company CIBC Oppenheimer.

"The big issue in Citigroup has been bureaucracy," Mr. Kraushaar said.

The job cuts were below some predictions made last week. Mr. Kraushaar said some analysts had expected the cuts could go as high as 16,000 people, or 10 percent of the work force. But he had predicted that the final count would be lower.

"Five percent is sort of a baseline," he said before the announcement.

Five percent to 10 percent "is the range that we've expected," said

Ron Mandie, a bank analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Since the merger was announced in April, world financial markets have become much less stable, Mr. Mandie said.

That means that a greater portion of planned additional profits will have to come from cost cuts rather than new revenues, he added.

Because it is most involved in international banking and trading, Citigroup's Salomon Smith Barney Inc. brokerage unit has taken the brunt of the company's losses.

After poor third-quarter results at Salomon, the co-chairman of Citigroup, John Reed and Sanford Weill, forced the resignation of its chairman and co-chief executive, Jamie Dimon, and dismissed 300 people from Salomon Smith Barney's global investment banking, fixed income, stocks and stock market research divisions.

(Bloomberg, AP, WP)

GE's Confidence Helps Wall Street Bounce Back

NEW YORK — Stocks rebounded Tuesday after five consecutive losing sessions, bolstered by a report that showed U.S. inflation remains low and by positive earnings news from General Electric.

The Labor Department said the consumer price index edged up just 0.2 percent in November, matching the October increase. So far this year, inflation is rising at an annual rate of 1.6 percent, better than the 11-year low of 1.7 percent last year.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 127.70 points, or 1.5 percent, to 8,523.30. General Electric led the industrials, rising 3 1/8 to 93 after the company told analysts Monday night that it felt comfortable with fourth-quarter earnings estimates.

But another disappointing earnings report held back further gains in the Dow.

Caterpillar fell 1 1/4 to 44 1/4 after the maker of agricultural and construction machinery said it would fail to hit earnings estimates for the fourth quarter. The company lowered expectations as farmers' economic problems and troubles overseas forced it to discount products and increase inventory.

Eastman Chemical shares dropped 10 1/4 to 46 1/4 after the maker of plastics used in soda bottles warned it expected fourth-quarter earnings to fall short of estimates, citing "global economic conditions."

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock

index rose 21.59 points, or 1.9 percent, to 1,162.79, while the Nasdaq composite index rose 45.41 points, or 2.3 percent, to 2,012.33, led by several Internet and computer stocks.

U.S. government bonds fell.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond dropped 23/32 to 103 11/32, pushing the yield up to 5.03 percent from 4.98 percent Monday.

The news from GE reassured stock investors after Coca-Cola,

Merck and more than 300 other companies warned this month of profit shortfalls. The chairman of

last few days, and now this major company comes out and says it will meet expectations — that is a great positive for the market."

Andrew Abrams, chief operating officer of the hedge fund manager CWH Associates, said stocks might slide before the end of the year because many investors are withholding cash from mutual funds until the funds pay out their year-end capital gains distributions.

(AP, Bloomberg)

As Profit Falls 81%, Goldman Regroups

By Joseph Kahn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The old snapshots of Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin tell the story.

In his days as rising star and then chairman of Goldman, Sachs & Co., Mr. Rubin was usually pictured check-by-jowl with traders on the crowded bond floor, in shirt sleeves, a phone to his ear. The private partnership he helped build has long had a seat-of-the-pants management style that makes some Wall Street competitors seem timid.

These days, though, timidity might sound tempting to the partners at Goldman. The firm said Monday that its pretax profit fell 81 percent, to \$107 million, in the

fourth quarter — the worst such period it has had since 1994 — and attributed the weak results exclusively to trading losses.

Earnings were down from \$567 million in the fourth quarter of last year, and off 86 percent from the \$754 million it posted in third quarter this year.

Goldman's results showed how the firm's aggressive emphasis on trading — both for its customers and for its own account — can cause steep losses in down markets as surely as it can magnify profit in good ones. That makes Goldman's earnings more volatile than those of some competitors and seems likely to further postpone the day that it becomes a public company.

The miserable fourth quarter de-

railed the stellar earnings momentum Goldman built up in its first half, when it earned more than \$1 billion each quarter and prepared to sell shares in the firm for the first time in its 130-year history. For the year, Goldman earned \$2.92 billion, down from \$3.01 billion in 1997.

Changes already are under way. Its co-chairman and chief executive, Jon Corzine and Henry Paulson Jr., said they had reduced the firm's risk profile and renewed their emphasis on expanding investment banking and money-management businesses, which remained highly profitable.

Most of Goldman's trading losses came in September and October, when stocks and bonds took a beating worldwide.

Japan Aide Props Up The Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the yen Tuesday for the first time in six days after Taichi Sakaiya, chief of the Japanese Economic Planning Agency, said the yen was "unexpectedly strong" and "could set back a Japanese recovery."

The yen's 12 percent gain this year against the dollar has hurt Japanese exports by making them more expensive.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

threatening the strongest part of the economy, which has contracted the past four quarters.

"The last thing Japan wants is a yen that's too strong," said Rob Deluca, a trader at Den Danske Bank.

In 4 P.M. trading, the dollar rose to 116.565 yen from 115.525 yen Monday.

The dollar climbed to 1.6610 Deutsche marks from 1.6480 DM on expectations a report Wednesday would show German business confidence is waning, increasing the chances of a cut in European interest rates early next year.

Traders said a recovery in U.S. stocks — the first increase in four days — also helped the dollar.

Against other major currencies, the dollar rose to 5.5652 French francs from 5.5290 francs and to 1.3440 Swiss francs from 1.3269 francs. The pound fell to \$1.6850 from \$1.6935.

The president of the European Central Bank, Wim Duisenberg, has said he would not rule out additional interest-rate cuts, though further easing would have a "limited impact."

"When we have reached price stability, we must attempt to get rates as low as possible," Mr. Duisenberg said in an interview to appear in the German weekly Die Zeit.

He repeated that keeping interest rates low is the "maximum contribution" monetary policy can make. "It's up to others to improve the conditions for growth and employment," he said, a signal to national governments to cut budget deficits.

The Trib Index

Prices as of 4:00 P.M. New York time.

Index	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	193.92	+2.03	+1.06	+12.67
Regional Indices				
Asia/Pacific	88.50	-1.39	-1.55	-7.88
Europe	222.87	+0.38	+0.17	+15.45
N. America	276.01	+7.51	+2.80	+27.79
S. America	80.32	+1.11	+1.40	-47.38
Industrial Indices				
Capital goods	283.47	+9.16	+3.34	+37.23
Consumer goods	238.88	+1.49	+0.63	+13.90
Energy	197.12	-0.99	-0.50	+1.11
Finance	132.24	+0.62	+0.47	+7.55
Miscellaneous	181.87	+2.18	+1.21	+21.34
Raw Materials	160.47	+1.82	+1.15	-4.05
Service	206.17	+2.47	+1.21	+18.28
Utilities	178.94	+0.41	+0.23	+7.23

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index tracks the U.S. dollar value of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries.

Compiled by Bloomberg News.

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

The 200 most traded stocks of the day, up to the closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	120.50	119.75	120.00	+0.25
Microsoft	987,654	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Apple	876,543	45.00	44.50	45.00	+0.50
Oracle	765,432	35.75	35.25	35.50	+0.25
Sun	654,321	25.50	25.00	25.25	+0.25
HP	543,210	15.25	14.75	15.00	+0.25
Intel	432,109	30.00	29.50	30.00	+0.50
Motorola	321,098	20.75	20.25	20.50	+0.25
Texas Instruments	210,987	10.50	10.00	10.25	+0.25
Advanced Micro Devices	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.125	+0.125
Linear Technology	98,765	4.75	4.50	4.625	+0.125
Maxim Integrated	87,654	3.75	3.50	3.625	+0.125
National Semiconductor	76,543	2.75	2.50	2.625	+0.125
On Semiconductor	65,432	1.75	1.50	1.625	+0.125
Rockwell International	54,321	0.75	0.50	0.625	+0.125
Signetics	43,210	0.25	0.125	0.1875	+0.0625
Western Digital	32,109	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	+0.03125
World Wide Web	21,098	0.0625	0.03125	0.046875	+0.015625
Amazon.com	10,987	0.03125	0.015625	0.0234375	+0.0078125
NetScape	9,876	0.015625	0.0078125	0.01171875	+0.00390625
Excite@Home	8,765	0.0078125	0.00390625	0.005859375	+0.001953125
HotBot	7,654	0.00390625	0.001953125	0.0029296875	+0.0009765625
MSN	6,543	0.001953125	0.0009765625	0.00146484375	+0.00048828125
MSN	5,432	0.0009765625	0.00048828125	0.000732421875	+0.000244140625
MSN	4,321	0.00048828125	0.000244140625	0.0003662109375	+0.0001220703125
MSN	3,210	0.000244140625	0.0001220703125	0.00018310546875	+0.00006103515625
MSN	2,109	0.0001220703125	0.00006103515625	0.0000923291015625	+0.000030763671875
MSN	1,098	0.00006103515625	0.000030763671875	0.00002316455078125	+0.00000771875
MSN	987	0.000030763671875	0.0000153818359375	0.000011582275390625	+0.000003859375
MSN	876	0.0000153818359375	0.00000769091796875	0.000005791137890625	+0.0000019296875
MSN	765	0.00000769091796875	0.000003845458984375	0.0000028955689453125	+0.00000096484375
MSN	654	0.000003845458984375	0.0000019227294921875	0.00000144778447265625	+0.000000482421875
MSN	543	0.0000019227294921875	0.00000096136474609375	0.0000007238932365625	+0.0000002412109375
MSN	432	0.00000096136474609375	0.000000480682373046875	0.00000036194661828125	+0.00000012060546875
MSN	321	0.000000480682373046875	0.0000002403411865234375	0.0000001809729126458125	+0.000000060302734375
MSN	210	0.0000002403411865234375	0.00000012017059326171875	0.000000090729684375	+0.0000000302263671875
MSN	109	0.00000012017059326171875	0.000000060085296630859375	0.00000004536481328125	+0.0000000151131875
MSN	98	0.000000060085296630859375	0.0000000300426483154296875	0.0000000227316064453125	+0.00000000755659375
MSN	87	0.0000000300426483154296875	0.00000001502132415771484375	0.00000001136580322265625	+0.000000003778296875
MSN	76	0.00000001502132415771484375	0.000000007510662078857421875	0.0000000056829016128125	+0.0000000018891484375
MSN	65	0.000000007510662078857421875	0.0000000037553310394287109375	0.00000000284145080640625	+0.00000000094457421875
MSN	54	0.0000000037553310394287109375	0.00000000187766551971435546875	0.000000001420725403203125	+0.000000000472287109375
MSN	43	0.00000000187766551971435546875	0.000000000938832759857177734375	0.00000000071036270160625	+0.0000000002361435546875
MSN	32	0.000000000938832759857177734375	0.0000000004694163799285888671875	0.000000000355181350803125	+0.0000000001180717734375
MSN	21	0.0000000004694163799285888671875	0.000000000234708189964294434375	0.0000000001775906754015625	+0.00000000005903588671875
MSN	10	0.000000000234708189964294434375	0.0000000001173540949821472171875	0.00000000008879533770078125	+0.0000000000295179434375
MSN	9	0.0000000001173540949821472171875	0.00000000005867704749107360859375	0.000000000044397653325390625	+0.000000000014758971875
MSN	8	0.00000000005867704749107360859375	0.000000000029338523745536804296875	0.0000000000221988266626953125	+0.0000000000073794859375
MSN	7	0.000000000029338523745536804296875	0.0000000000146692618727784021484375	0.00000000001109941333134765625	+0.00000000000368974296875
MSN	6	0.0000000000146692618727784021484375	0.0000000000073346309363892010234375	0.000000000005549706665673828125	+0.000000000001844871484375
MSN	5	0.0000000000073346309363892010234375	0.00000000000366731546819460051171875	0.0000000000027748533328369140625	+0.0000000000009224357421875
MSN	4	0.00000000000366731546819460051171875	0.000000000001833657734097300255859375	0.000000000001387426666417953125	+0.00000000000046121787109375
MSN	3	0.000000000001833657734097300255859375	0.0000000000009168288670486501279296875	0.0000000000006937133332089765625	+0.00000000000023060893546875
MSN	2	0.0000000000009168288670486501279296875	0.00000000000045841443352432506396484375	0.000000000000347759166610447265625	+0.000000000000115304467734375
MSN	1	0.00000000000045841443352432506396484375	0.000000000000229207216762162531982421875	0.00000000000017387958330522365625	+0.0000000000000576522365625

U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes Most Active

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	8523.30	8505.90	8523.30	+1.47
S&P 500	1162.79	1141.18	1162.79	+1.69
Nasdaq	2012.33	1966.86	2012.33	+2.31
AMEX	586.31	547.89	586.31	+2.29

Standard & Poor's

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
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EUROPE

Emap to Buy Publisher of Motor Trend

LONDON — Emap PLC, a major British publisher of consumer magazines, said Tuesday it would buy the Petersen Companies Inc., the U.S. publisher of magazines such as Motor Trend, Hot Rod, Guns & Ammo and Teen, for about \$1.2 billion.

Emap will offer \$34 per Petersen share, and plans to finance the deal partly by raising \$259 million (\$607.9 million) by issuing one new share for every five existing Emap shares.

The deal combines two companies with strong male-oriented magazines. It gives Emap, publisher of FHM, or For Him Magazine, the biggest-selling men's magazine in Britain, a U.S. database of 16 million men with a demographic profile that suits its titles.

The acquisition makes "sense from both perspectives," said Michael Beebe, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York. "Petersen has very little international exposure. Emap would gain exposure in the U.S."

On Tuesday, Emap shares fell 88 pence to £9.62 after having fallen 7 percent on Monday. Shares in Petersen rose \$2.19 to \$33.50 in early trading Tuesday after they surged 33 percent on the confirmation Monday.

The Petersen division will be called Emap Petersen. David Grigson, finance director at Emap, said the acquisition could be the perfect platform for introducing FHM in the United States.

The chief executive of Emap, Kevin Hand, who took over in July to spearhead the company's global expansion, said the Petersen deal should put Emap well on its way toward achieving its goal of doubling profits over the next five years.

"In the fullness of time, say in three or four years, Petersen could contribute up to 50 percent or more of Emap's profits — it's that big a deal," he said.

Emap also publishes consumer magazines, including special-interest and youth titles such as Just 17 and Smash Hits, and versions of FHM in Australia and Southeast Asia. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

New Round of Cuts for Euro Zone?

Interest Rates Should Be 'as Low as Possible,' Duisenberg Says

HAMBURG — The president of the European Central Bank, Wim Duisenberg, has declined to rule out further reductions in interest rates if prices remain stable, but has warned that euro zone governments were scarcely cutting public deficits.

In an interview to be published Thursday in the German weekly Die Zeit, Mr. Duisenberg said that although interest rates were currently at historically low levels, if price stability were attained, "we must try to get interest rates as low as possible."

The central banks for the 11 countries adopting a single currency cut their benchmark interest rates Dec. 3 in preparation for the introduction of the euro. All cut their rates to 3 percent except Italy, which reduced its main rate to 3.5 percent. The European Central Bank is expected to set 3 percent as its benchmark rate when it takes over monetary policy Jan. 1.

Mr. Duisenberg said that keeping interest rates low was "the maximum contribution" monetary policy could make to growth, but he added that the margins for maneuvering were "very narrow."

"Monetary policy can't do a lot more," he said. "Interest rates are at a historical low and have only a

limited effect on investment anyway. It is up to others to improve the conditions for growth and employment so that more is invested."

Mr. Duisenberg is among central bankers in Europe who have said that lasting growth depends on steps to control government spending, reduce the tax burden on business and make it easier to hire and fire workers.

A member of the Bundesbank council, Franz-Christoph Zeidler, told Die Zeit in an interview that "monetary policy is no substitute for structural reform."

Mr. Duisenberg said: "There's agreement among the central banks that governments, employers and employees must now guarantee more flexible labor markets."

Budget deficits in euro countries are "one of our greatest concerns at the moment," Mr. Duisenberg said. While deficits in the euro zone shrunk up to 0.3 percent in 1998, they will decrease 0.1 percent next year, he said.

The goal of balanced budgets "disappears more and more from the horizon," Mr. Duisenberg warned. Balanced budgets are necessary during "phases of weaker growth," he said. (AFP, Bloomberg)

EU Approves Of a Delay in Banana Feud

BRUSSELS — The European Union made commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, said Tuesday he would welcome a U.S. decision to delay until Monday the release of a list of EU imports on which Washington might impose 100 percent tariffs to protest EU banana-import rules.

The office of the U.S. Trade Representative said last Monday it needed more time to study the proposed sanctions and would not release the list until after President Bill Clinton concluded a U.S.-EU summit meeting Friday on trade and security issues. Announcing tariffs on the eve of the meeting with the president of the EU, Jacques Santer, and other EU leaders would be inappropriate, the office said.

Up to \$1.5 billion in EU exports, from wine, cheese and specialty foods to home appliances, luxury goods and paper products, may be hit with punitive tariffs on Feb. 1 unless the EU scraps rules that Washington views as biased against bananas grown in Latin America by Dole Food Co. of California and Chiquita Brands International of Ohio.

The EU is protesting a sanctions threat it considers a challenge to the World Trade Organization's system for defusing trade disputes.

The EU's envoy to the United States did not delay the delay as a gesture of goodwill. "It's got nothing to do with any generosity on our part," said Hugo Paemen, the EU's chief delegate in Washington. He said he suspected U.S. decision-makers "aren't ready yet."

Sir Leon called on the U.S. to start talks toward a new decision by the World Trade Organization, whose ruling this year yielded the changes in the EU's banana-import rules.

While the EU agreed to increase a quota on Latin American bananas by 353,000 tons a year to 2.55 million tons, those imports are subject to a duty of about \$88 a ton. Former European territories in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific are allowed to send \$57,700 tons of bananas into the EU duty-free.

Chiquita said EU banana rules, which first took effect in 1992, had cut its market share in Europe from 50 to 20 percent and cost it \$1 billion in sales. (Bloomberg, AP)

Russia Advances Plan to Restructure Debt

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov signed an order Tuesday outlining the restructuring terms of frozen ruble debt that would allow investors to swap defaulted debt for new bonds and cash, local news agencies quoted government officials as saying.

The officials were quoted as saying the Finance Ministry would provide more details Wednesday and announce the start of restructuring of 281 billion rubles (\$13.98 billion) of defaulted domestic debt. Ministry officials said the swap

could begin after that, though trading in the new bonds might not begin before next year.

Under the proposed restructuring program, investors will get 10 percent in ruble cash, 20 percent in interest-free ruble bonds and 70 percent in ruble bonds with interest.

In all, creditors can expect to receive only a few cents on the dollar from their investment.

Many foreign bondholders have complained about restrictions on exchanging future ruble earnings for dollars and other assets of the restructuring plan. Ministry officials

said they would pursue further talks with foreign investors, but only on technical issues that would not delay the launch of the swap.

Parvoveta Shireva, an analyst at MFK Renaissance Bank in Moscow said the move to restructure the debt indicated the ministry "decided to cut the Gordian knot, saying there's been enough of this negotiation business, and just go ahead with this."

But Russia is expected to conduct talks with foreign bondholders Thursday in London about the terms for ruble conversion and repatriation. Foreign bondholders want more assurances on how they will be able to exchange rubles for dollars after the ruble fell almost 70 percent against the dollar since the mid-August default. They also have said terms of the new bonds were too vague to allow them to value the securities.

Credit Suisse First Boston, a member of the committee representing foreign holders of the defaulted debt, warned Russia last week that it would "aggravate its financial isolation if it unilaterally imposes unilateral restructuring terms on foreign investors." (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Bollor Buys Stake in Cinema Operator

PARIS — The French entrepreneur Vincent Bolloré said Tuesday that he had bought more than 10 percent of Pathe SA, the largest operator of French movie theaters, two weeks after announcing an attempt to take control of Bouygues SA.

Pathe said it had not been informed whether Mr. Bolloré intended to increase his stake. Mr. Bolloré could not be reached for comment. A 10 percent stake in Pathe is worth about 1.06 billion French francs (\$191.4 million) at the closing share price Monday.

The purchase follows Mr. Bolloré's Nov. 30 sale of his 12.6 percent stake in Bouygues, Europe's largest construction company, to the French investor Francois Pinault for \$686 million. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
5000	4000	4000
4500	3500	3500
4000	3000	3000
3500	2500	2500
3000	2000	2000
2500	1500	1500
2000	1000	1000
1500	500	500
1000	0	0
500	0	0
0	0	0
1998	1998	1998
J A S O N D	J A S O N D	J A S O N D
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close
Amsterdam AEX	1,083.89	1,065.62 +1.71
Brussels BEL-20	3,308.95	3,241.75 +2.07
Frankfurt DAX	4,574.50	4,522.86 +1.14
Copenhagen Stock Market	603.10	595.34 +1.30
Helsinki HEX General	5,100.49	4,974.67 +2.53
Oslo OBX	451.04	455.75 +1.03
London FTSE 100	5,557.10	5,534.50 +0.41
Madrid Stock Exchange	814.41	813.27 +0.14
Milan MIBTEL	21,698	21,560 +0.64
Paris CAC 40	3,673.76	3,663.21 +0.29
Stockholm SX 16	3,661.87	3,664.58 -0.62
Vienna ATX	1,082.50	1,108.68 -1.48
Zurich SPI	4,275.94	4,220.41 +1.32

Very briefly:

- Vodafone Group PLC, Cellnet Ltd. and British Telecom communications were cited by British regulators who announced rules against overcharging by mobile-phone networks.
- RAI, an Italian state broadcaster, signed a memorandum of understanding with Canal Plus SA of France for the creation of a digital TV platform.
- Telecom Italia SpA raised its stake to buy control of two Brazilian cellular phone companies, Tele Celular Sul Participacoes and Tele Nordeste Celular Participacoes.
- Sears PLC of Britain dismissed a potential offer of about \$458 million (\$775.6 million) from Philip Green, a retailing entrepreneur, as not representing its true value.
- Spain's inflation rate fell to a 30-year low in November, with prices down 0.1 percent to put the annual inflation rate at 1.4 percent, down from 1.7 percent in October. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

Deutsche Bank to Split Holdings?

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG, hoping to reap a tax benefit, plans to form a separate unit for its industrial holdings, which are worth more than 40 billion Deutsche marks (\$24.2 billion), a German magazine reported Tuesday.

The holdings include its 12 percent stake in DaimlerChrysler AG, its 9.4 percent stake in Allianz AG, an insurance company, and its 10 percent stake in Muenchener Rueckversicherung AG, another insurer, according to the monthly ManagerMagazin.

The magazine said the new unit would allow Deutsche Bank to sell industrial stakes without paying taxes on any extraordinary profit that would result from the sale. A Deutsche Bank spokesman declined to comment on the report.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Dec. 15
Dollars prices in local currencies

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1083.89

Frankfurt DAX Index: 4522.86

London FTSE 100 Index: 5534.50

Paris CAC 40 Index: 3663.21

Stockholm SX 16 Index: 3664.58

Vienna ATX Index: 1108.68

Zurich SPI Index: 4220.41

Oslo OBX Index: 455.75

Copenhagen Stock Market: 595.34

Helsinki HEX General: 4974.67

Brussels BEL-20 Index: 3241.75

Madrid Stock Exchange: 813.27

Milan MIBTEL Index: 21560

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Hyundai Electronics to Sell Overseas Assets

SEOUL — The realignment of South Korea's industrial sector gathered steam Tuesday as the country's largest conglomerates announced plans to streamline through the sale of overseas assets.

Hyundai Electronics Industries Co. said it planned to raise as much as \$2 billion won (\$1.66 billion) next year by selling its overseas businesses, including U.S.-based Maxtor Corp. and Chip Pac Co.

Hyundai Electronics, one of South Korea's three largest electronics makers, will sell its stake in Maxtor during the first half of next year, according to Kim Young Hwan, its chief executive. Maxtor makes hard disk drives. The sale of

Chip Pac; a semiconductor maker, is expected to occur by January.

Such sales, plus spare sales of its own, will help Hyundai cut the debt-to-equity ratio and its semiconductor business to 200 percent by the first quarter of next year. Hyundai's semiconductor business currently has 7.5 trillion won of assets and 5.3 trillion won of debt.

South Korea's debt-ridden conglomerates are under government pressure to trim back by concentrating on areas of strength and casting off peripheral activities through mergers, sales, spin-offs and liquidations. The moves are designed to help South Korea pull out of its worst recession since the end of the Korean War in 1953.

Mr. Kim also said Hyundai was making "every effort" to merge its semiconductor business with LG Corp, even as hopes fade that the two companies will ease tensions of bickering and form the world's largest maker of memory chips.

Also Tuesday South Korea's steel monopoly, Pohang Iron & Steel Co., and Japan's Nippon Steel Corp. said they had forged an alliance aimed at fending off possible hostile takeover bids from rivals.

The South Korean company, known as Posco, said it would soon acquire a "symbolic" holding of stock in Nippon Steel in a friendly share swap. Nippon Steel said that it had acquired a 0.1 percent stake in Posco.

Meanwhile, South Korea's efforts at industrial reform won praise from the International Monetary Fund, which on Tuesday approved another \$1 billion credit for the country. The funds are part of a \$60 billion financial rescue package put together by the IMF a year ago.

"Korea continues to make commendable progress in its efforts to achieve economic recovery," said the IMF deputy managing director, Alastair Quattara, after the Fund's executive board approved the \$1 billion credit. "The severe downturn in output has begun to moderate, and there are encouraging signs that the Korean economy will return to positive growth during the course of next year." (Bloomberg, AFP)

Yasuda Trust Loses 16% of Market Value

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO—The troubled Yasuda Trust & Banking Co. crumbled on the Tokyo stock market Tuesday as the world's second largest economy cracked down on its struggling banks.

Yasuda Trust lost 16.8 percent of its market value Tuesday, closing at 89 yen (76 cents).

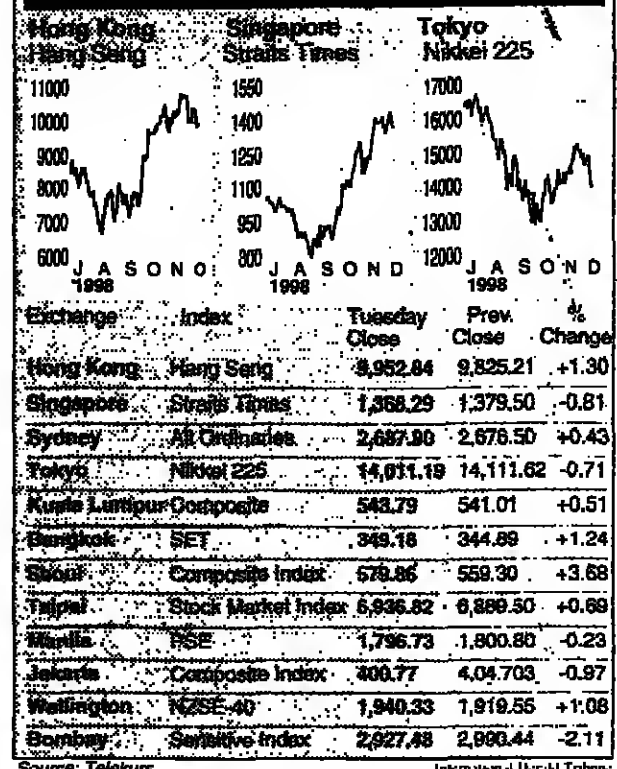
When the Japanese government took control of the debt-ridden Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. on Sunday it signaled a new, aggressive approach to tackling the bad-loan crisis that

In the past, weak banks have been rescued by their larger rivals in a form of group protection known as the convoy system.

"The convoy philosophy is not here any longer," Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said.

"Yasuda has been sold on speculation it will be the next one to go down after Nippon Credit Bank," a broker at New Japan Securities said.

Investor's Asia



Bidding Closes In Thailand's Huge Debt Sale

BANGKOK — Thailand's Financial Sector Restructuring Authority said Tuesday that results of the country's largest auction of billions of dollars in assets would probably be known late Wednesday.

Bidding at an auction for 860 billion baht (\$24.03 billion) of assets seized from 56 defunct Thai finance firms to recoup losses closed at 1 P.M. Tuesday.

On Monday, Amaret Sila-On, the authority chairman, said the board would decide whether to accept bids that were below, but close to, benchmark prices assigned to the assets based on their face value and what the authority views as the market price.

Mr. Amaret added that some bidders for assets could be disappointed if they expected heavy discounts on the face value of the loans. Assets left unsold would be repackaged and offered for sale.

Researcher Quits Over China Remarks

Bloomberg News
HONG KONG — Joe Zhang, head of China research at HSBC Securities (Asia) Ltd., left the firm after a dispute about negative charges he made about China's recent government bond sale, people familiar with the situation said Tuesday.

Vinh Tran, a spokesman for HSBC in Hong Kong, confirmed that Mr. Zhang left the firm Friday. He declined to comment on the circumstances of his departure. Mr. Zhang was not available for comment.

Mr. Zhang, one of the most respected China analysts in Hong Kong, was quoted by the South China Morning Post last week as

Matsushita and Sun Forge a Software Development Link

OSAKA, Japan — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest maker of consumer electronics, and Sun Microsystems Inc. of the United States, the No. 1 maker of computer workstations, said Tuesday they would develop Java software to make it easier for digital electronic appliances to link up with PCs.

Under the deal, Matsushita will

Yasuda Trust said there were no grounds for concern. It said the price

of its shares had "temporarily showed wild fluctuations because of groundless speculation."

Meanwhile, a mortgage company affiliated with Nippon Credit Bank filed for bankruptcy Tuesday with

liabilities of 174 billion yen, company representatives said. NCB Mortgage Co. applied for voluntary redundancy at the Tokyo District Court, they said. It owed 164.6 billion yen to Nippon Credit.

■ Exchange Chief's Pay Is Cut
The president of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Mitsuhide Yamaguchi, and three other board members will receive reduced pay for one month

because of failures in the exchange's computerized futures and options trading system, Bloomberg News reported Tuesday.

The exchange stopped derivatives trading five times in six trading days last month because of programming glitches.

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[illegible]

NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 P.M.

The 1,000 most traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press

12 Month			52 Week			52 Week			52 Week		
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	52 Week	52 Week	52 Week	52 Week

1. The first of these is the fact that the *Journal* is a *Journal*, and not a *Review*. It is a *Journal* in the sense that it is a record of what has happened, and not a commentary on what has happened. It is a *Journal* in the sense that it is a record of what has happened, and not a commentary on what has happened. It is a *Journal* in the sense that it is a record of what has happened, and not a commentary on what has happened.

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姓名	年齡	籍貫	學歷	職業	住址	電話
王德勝	45	廣東	高中	工程師	廣州	1234
李國強	38	福建	大學	教授	廈門	5678
張建國	52	山東	初中	農民	青島	9012
劉偉民	28	湖南	高中	學生	長沙	3456
陳永年	60	浙江	小學	工人	杭州	7890
趙子龍	35	四川	大學	醫生	成都	2345
周志強	42	湖北	高中	工程師	武漢	6789
吳大德	55	河南	初中	農民	鄭州	1011
孫文強	30	安徽	大學	教授	合肥	4567
馬建國	48	江西	高中	工程師	南昌	8901
黃永年	65	廣東	小學	工人	廣州	2123
林國強	33	福建	大學	教授	廈門	5432
張建國	50	山東	初中	農民	青島	9876
劉偉民	25	湖南	高中	學生	長沙	3210
陳永年	58	浙江	小學	工人	杭州	7654
趙子龍	32	四川	大學	醫生	成都	2109
周志強	40	湖北	高中	工程師	武漢	6543
吳大德	53	河南	初中	農民	鄭州	1122
孫文強	28	安徽	大學	教授	合肥	4321
馬建國	46	江西	高中	工程師	南昌	8765
黃永年	62	廣東	小學	工人	廣州	2345
林國強	31	福建	大學	教授	廈門	5678
張建國	49	山東	初中	農民	青島	9012
劉偉民	24	湖南	高中	學生	長沙	3456
陳永年	59	浙江	小學	工人	杭州	7890
趙子龍	34	四川	大學	醫生	成都	2345
周志強	39	湖北	高中	工程師	武漢	6789
吳大德	54	河南	初中	農民	鄭州	1011
孫文強	29	安徽	大學	教授	合肥	4567
馬建國	47	江西	高中	工程師	南昌	8901
黃永年	63	廣東	小學	工人	廣州	2123
林國強	32	福建	大學	教授	廈門	5432
張建國	51	山東	初中	農民	青島	9876
劉偉民	26	湖南	高中	學生	長沙	3210
陳永年	60	浙江	小學	工人	杭州	7654
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劉偉民	28	湖南	高中	學生	長沙	3210
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NYSE

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div YK PE 100s High LowLowst Chrgs

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12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE T00s High Low Latest Cirgo

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	50 100 % High	Low	Lowest	Change
24 1/4	19	Boeing	1.25	5.9	22	110 1/2	22 1/4	22	22 1/4 + 1/4

[illegible]

High	Low	Stock	LOW YRS	P/E	ROE	ROA	ROE	ROA	ROE	ROA
16 1/2	7 1/4	Silicon Gph	-	dd	125.40	13%	13%	13%	13%	+ W
10 1/4	4 1/4	Silicon Gph	-	8	232	18%	10	10%	10%	+ W

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

90%	53	Teilhaber	1.06e	12	-	366	83%	82	82%	+14%
1/2	1/2	Teilhaber	n	-	-	30560	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
177%	53%	Teilhaber	n	-	-	33768	80	72%	78%	+14%

Algeria	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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25	24%	UldCosF	32	-	3	175	4%	3%	3%	-
47%	5	UCosF pt 2	97	-	10	115	6%	6%	6%	-
35	16%	UDomin	36	17	10	251	20%	20%	20%	-
100%	100%	UDomR	105	10.0	17	2072	10%	10%	10%	-

[illegible]

WORLD ROUNDUP



Glenn McGrath celebrating a wicket as Alec Stewart suffers.

Australia Wins Test

CRICKET England's hopes of regaining the Ashes, held by Australia since 1989, were obliterated Tuesday in Adelaide by another humiliating batting collapse.

England was all out for 237 in its second innings to lose the third test by 205 runs. It is 2-0 down with two matches to play.

Glenn McGrath, an Australian fast bowler, took four wickets for 11 runs as England lost five wickets in 29 minutes. Alec Stewart, England's captain, was not out 63.

Asked what he could say to the English fans, Stewart said: "First of all, I've got to apologize." (Reuters)

Asian Boycott On Hold

SOCCER Asian officials on Tuesday put on hold a threatened boycott of the 2002 World Cup and said that even if the boycott went ahead, the co-hosts, Japan and South Korea, would be allowed to play.

The Asian confederation's executive committee held an emergency meeting in Bangkok. Afterward it said the boycott would proceed unless FIFA, soccer's world governing body, expanded the number of Asian slots. Asia will have four teams in the 2002 finals, but two of them will be the hosts.

Griffin Kelly, the chief executive of the governing body of English soccer, resigned Tuesday. Kelly approved a promised loan of \$2.2 million (\$5.39 million) to Welsh soccer's governing body allegedly in exchange for votes for English candidates in elections to the executive committee of FIFA, which governs world soccer, and UEFA, its European equivalent.

The English Football Association's executive committee also passed a unanimous vote of no confidence in its chairman, Keith Wiseman, who agreed to the loan. He refused to resign. (AP, Reuters)

A Game Evolves With Its Country

Color Lines Fading, Soccer Strides Forward in South Africa

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

JOHANNESBURG — The swiftest way for a man to cover the ground is to obey nature, to run as instinct dictates. The most enduring manner of bringing change to a country and the way it lives, in sport or outside it, is to free the chains and let progress run its natural course.

So it is in Johannesburg as Nelson Mandela's five-year presidency nears its end. On a soccer field not far from where Mandela was taken from his Soweto home many moons ago, the Orlando Pirates on Saturday outwitted Witwatersrand University to win a South African Premier Soccer League match, 3-1.

The score probably best reflected Wits' flair for missing penalties — or for failing to beat William Okpara, Orlando's remarkable Nigerian international goalie — with either of them. But it isn't the nitty-gritty of how a match was won or lost that is important: It is the movement, the meaning, the momentum progress that has taken South Africa's most popular sport from the dark years of apartheid to a freedom which, symbolically, is celebrated on Wednesday with the Nelson Mandela Inauguration Challenge.

In the 80,000-seat, soon to be 120,000 seat FNB National Stadium in Johannesburg, South Africa began a new era under a new coach, Trott Moloto, against an old adversary, Egypt, the African champion. Mandela, of course will be there, not merely for the sport but to inaugurate officially South Africa's bid to be host of the World Cup in 2006.

The aged leader is looking well. He knows the value of patience, the diplomacy of nudging progress along but not attempting to force the unforceable. Up and down the country, possibly presuming that votes will follow populist efforts to accelerate the pace of integration, leaders of South Africa's National Sports Council and the ruling

African National Congress committee on sport clamor for black and mixed-race representation on the "lily-white" rugby and cricket teams. Lulu Xingwana, chairman of the committee, has pledged the ANC to legislation next year to enforce black selection in national teams.

Cricketers, rugby players, athletes of every rank and color, oppose legislation. They oppose tokenism, oppose the

VANTAGE POINT

idea of weakening a winning team by selection not strictly based on merit. They aspire to a place on the team, but as some of the most gifted young, black cricketers have been saying, they want recognition for their talent, not their color.

To soccer's credit, through the worst of the apartheid years and in the townships where repression was at its worst, the sport was not only organized, but only an outlet for identity and joy, but always something blacks would share with any whites who had the courage to join them.

The match on Saturday was a microcosm of what had gone before. Color was of no consequence. Perhaps few noticed that the five Wits University players who had pale skins all happened to be defenders. The engine room, the midfield, was powered by blacks, and the wings and scoring positions were filled by blacks.

For Orlando, on the right, Steve Lekoele covered the turf like a gazelle. On the left, a winger sported the name B. Silent — Brendon Silent is his full name. In the midfield, John Moei, who will captain the national team on Wednesday, has a change of pace and direction that deceives opponents. At his side, sturdy and strong, Daume Ngobese slipped defensive duties in one breath-taking, storming run.

Suddenly, he advanced, the strides gathering pace, the path a straight line for the Witwatersrand goal. Wits de-

fenders shied away from his route, static in their yellow jerseys as Ngobe was pulled towards glory.

It almost, but not quite, had the perfect ending. As Ngobe cocked his right leg to shoot, a defender's boot slid in. The shot flew off course, and the flight of fantasy was over.

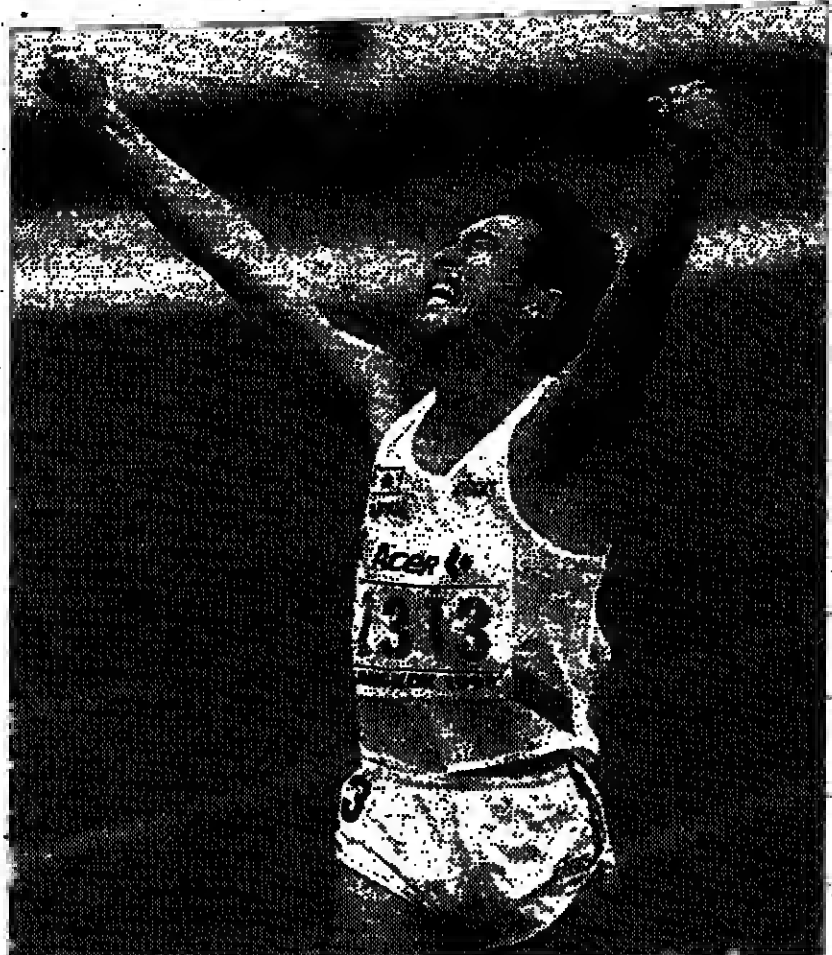
Later, in the Witwatersrand clubhouse where players who earn \$1,000 a month mingled, the progress was planned to the walls. A sequence of photographs of victorious Witwatersrand University teams revealed this pattern: the 1983 team that won the Pretoria Cup, no blacks; the 1987 squad, one black; the 1989 squad, fifty-fifty.

Today, the university that was a privileged seat of learning allows itself to import, from anywhere in South Africa, five players who did not come through its scholastic ranks.

Among its opponents Saturday was a likable, up-and-coming player who represents the changing times in South Africa and the progress that needs no legislation. Oupa (Papi) Khomane is 23 and a child of Soweto's struggle. His father was a professional soccer player and his five brothers and sisters played, as Papi did, on the grounds of apartheid. Papi Khomane is on standby to make his international debut in Nelson Mandela's Challenge.

He might have made it sooner had soccer been the priority in his life. Instead, Khomane committed himself to education and a week ago celebrated his diploma in sports management from Rand Afrikaans University with a pledge to go back for more letters to his name. Tall, lean and fit, he intends to approach the future in mind and body, a future that is South Africa's hope. With his ilk, rather than through enforced legal attempts, the future is finer than a soccer player striding forward, obeying nature.

Rob Hughes is chief sports writer of The Times of London.



Yasunori Uchitomi of Japan winning the 3,000-meter steeplechase.

China Stays Dominant With 8 More Gold Medals

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Li Meisu, a 39-year-old Chinese shot-punter, overcame creaky knees to win a gold medal at the Asian Games on Tuesday, but the country's fledgling baseball team was no match for a South Korean pitcher who struck out eight in a row.

"I feel that in some events athletes retire too early," said Li, who last won an Asian Games gold medal in 1982.

ASIAN GAMES

She won an Olympic bronze in 1988, but competes with a limp and against her doctors' advice.

Li called her latest gold a present for her son's sixth birthday. She won with a throw of 18.96 meters (62.5 feet), ahead of a compatriot, Cheng Xiaoyan, who took the silver with a toss of 18.55 meters.

It was one of eight golds China won Tuesday, boosting its total for the games to 92. Its victories included a sweep of both volleyball titles, with victories over South Korea in both the women's and men's finals.

South Korea was next with 47 golds, and was closing in on another in baseball, where the pitcher Kim Byung-Hyun struck out 12 batters — including the Koreans' best pitcher, 9-2.

That put South Korea in the gold-medal game against Japan, a 9-8 winner over Taiwan in the day's other semifinal. South Korea has Chan Ho Park, the Los Angeles Dodgers pitcher, rested and ready.

Japan has 41 golds after winning three in track and field, three in its native sport of karate, and one in synchronized swimming.

Yasunori Uchitomi, disappointed with bronze in his hometown of Hiroshima in the 1994 Asian Games, won the 3,000-meter steeplechase ahead of Hamid Sajjadi-Hazaveh of Iran.

Koji Ito, the men's 100-meter champion, anchored Japan's 100-meter relay team to victory, and Masaki Morinaga

won the men's long jump.

Aside from the shot-punter, China had a victory in the women's 100-meter relay, anchored by the event's individual champion, Li Xuemei.

South Korea gained golds Tuesday in archery, soft tennis and equestrian individual dressage. The archer Kim Jo Sun finished first by defeating a teammate, Lee Eun Kyung, the 1992 Olympic champion, in a three-arrow shoot-out.

The Koreans gained their third soft-tennis gold with a victory over a Taiwan pair in women's doubles, but Taiwan broke the monopoly by winning the men's doubles.

The horse riders Sub Jung Kyeon, Sbin Chang Moo and Choi Myung Jin swept the top three positions in dressage, but Toshihide Takechi of Japan took the bronze under games' rules limiting one nation to only two medals in any one event.

In the South Asian sport of kabaddi, India, the defending champion, clinched another gold medal. Going into the final day of the games on Wednesday, the Indians had a perfect 6-0 record, out of reach of their closest competitors, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

China and Kazakhstan each won individual pursuit races in cycling. Vadim Kravchuk of Kazakhstan beat Noriyuki Hijioka of Japan in the men's four-kilometer race. The winning time was 4 minutes, 42.799 seconds. Wang Qingzhi of China defeated a teammate, Zhao Haijuan, in the women's three-kilometer race.

Igor Potapovich of Kazakhstan, won gold in pole vault. Kazakhstan has 16 golds, just behind Taiwan, which has 17 including its victory in karate Tuesday.

Miya Tachibana of Japan won her second gold of the games when she teamed with Miho Takeda for the synchronized swimming duet, ahead of Yoo Na Mi and Jang Yoon Kyeong of South Korea.

Atsuko Wakai of Japan took gold in the women's kata competition of karate, in which competitors are rated on style.

New Allegations in Bribery Scandal

Compiled by Our Staff From Pajamas

Ripples from the Olympic bribery scandal continued to spread Tuesday.

Newspapers in Australia reported that International Olympic Committee members received cash during Melbourne's unsuccessful bid for the 1996 Olympics. In Salt Lake City, a health-care provider said it had given free care at the request of the Salt Lake City bid committee.

The Australian, a newspaper, quoted a member of Melbourne's bid committee as admitting payments of up to 10,000

Australian dollars (\$6,195) to IOC members, but denying they were in exchange for votes.

The official said about six IOC members refused the committee's offer of airline tickets to Australia. "Then they'd say: 'I want U.S. dollars to pay for the return trip,'" the official said.

The Salt Lake City Tribune reported that International Health Care donated nearly \$28,000 in medical services to three Africans associated with the IOC. Daron Cowley, a company spokesman,

said the requests for free treatment came from Tom Welch, the local bidding committee's president. He said International Health Care — later named the medical provider for the 2002 games — was trying to support the Salt Lake bid. All three patients received their treatment before Salt Lake won the Winter Games.

"It was represented to us that they either did not have the funds or were from Third World countries where these medical procedures were not performed," Cowley said. (AP, AP)

added that the "IOC expresses its regret that Olympic athletes who followed the rules in good faith may have been victimized by those who did not."

But the IOC executive board concluded that setting the precedent of modifying results long after the event would open the way to myriad legal and logistical problems. "It would be a bottomless pit," said Kevin Gosper, an executive board member from Australia.

Bill Hybl, president of the United States Olympic Committee, filed the petition on behalf of the 1976 relay team, expressed regret at the IOC's decision, but said the USOC did not intend to pursue the issue.

The American petition was based on a recent German court case in which former swimming coach, Rolf Grosse, was convicted of giving steroids to minors and fined. One of the minors cited in the case was Andrea Pollack, a member of the East German medley relay team in 1976.

The case for Davies, a 1980 silver medalist in the 400-meter individual medley behind the East German Petra Schneider, was based on Schneider's admission of steroid use from an early age.

Neither the USOC nor the British association was asking for medals to be stripped. Instead, they wanted "appropriate medal recognition" for their athletes in the form of duplicate gold medals, certificates or an asterisk in the record book.

SCOREBOARD

ASIAN GAMES

TUESDAY IN BANGKOK, THAILAND

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL

1. Kim Jo Sun, South Korea, 109-109, 1-0 in shoot-out.

2. Lee Eun Kyung, South Korea.

WOMEN'S 300-METER INDIVIDUAL

1. Wang Qingzhi, China, def. Zhao Haijuan, China, 109-109, 1-0 in shoot-out.

2. Zhao Haijuan, China, 109-109, 1-0 in shoot-out.

WOMEN'S 100-METER RELAY

1. China (Liang Y, Li Yun-hui, Li Jun, Li Jun), 1:42.54.

2. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

3. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

4. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

5. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

6. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

7. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

8. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

9. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

10. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

11. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

12. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

13. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

14. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

15. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

16. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

17. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

18. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

19. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

20. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

21. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

22. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

23. Korea (Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung, Lee Eun Kyung), 1:42.54.

ICE HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

New Jersey 13 10 3 27 61 67

Philadelphia 12 9 6 32 78 64

Pittsburgh 11 7 7 29 75 67

N.Y. Rangers 11 11 7 29 77 72

Washington 10 18 0 28 69 83

NORTH DIVISION

Buffalo 15 5 5 35 75 64

Boston 16 10 1 27 77 64

Detroit 12 10 6 30 67 64

Ottawa 12 8 3 27 71 64

Montreal 8 10 14 31 65 85

SOUTHEAST DIVISION

Carolina 11 11 6 28 66 74

Florida 9 16 3 24 66 74

Tampa Bay 8 16 3 24 66 74

Western Conference

CENTRAL DIVISION

Dallas 16 10 1 27 67 64

St. Louis 9 9 7 25 63 58

Nashville 10 14 3 27 68 67

Chicago 9 11 6 26 68 67

NORTHWEST DIVISION

Colorado 13 13 2 28 67 72

Edmonton 13 13 2 28 67 72

Calgary 11 16 2 24 79 83

Vancouver 10 14 4 24 78 83

PACIFIC DIVISION

Phoenix 17 13 4 34 70 79

Dallas 16 10 1 27 67 64

Los Angeles 11 11 6 28 66 74

San Jose 8 14 7 19 57 68

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

AFC EAST

New England 10 4 0 24 368 246

Buffalo 7 7 0 20 236 257

Miami 9 5 0 20 244 224

New York Jets 10 4 0 24 368 246

AFC NORTH

Pittsburgh 10 4 0 24 368 246

Cincinnati 7 7 0 20 236 257

Cleveland 9 5 0 20 244 224

Baltimore 10 4 0 24 368 246

AFC SOUTH

Jacksonville 10 4 0 24 368 246

Tennessee 8 6 0 20 236 257

Indianapolis 9 5 0 20 244 224

Houston 10 4 0 24 368 246

AFC WEST

Denver 12 1 0 25 452 257

Oakland 7 7 0 20 236 257

Seattle 7 7 0 20 236 257

San Diego 6 8 0 20 236 257

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AFC NORTH

Pittsburgh 10 4 0 24 368 246

Cincinnati 7 7 0 20 236 257

Cleveland 9 5 0 20 244 224

Baltimore 10 4 0 24 368 246

AFC SOUTH

Jacksonville 10 4 0 24 368 246

Tennessee 8 6 0 20 236 257

Indianapolis 9 5 0 20 244 224

Houston 10 4 0 24 368 246

BASKETBALL

U.S. COLLEGE SCORES

MONDAY RESULTS

MEN

No. 1 Connecticut 82-60 No. 2 Duke 77-62

No. 3 Arizona 84-60 No. 4 North Carolina 73-60

No. 5 Kentucky 77-60 No. 6 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 7 Florida 77-60 No. 8 Virginia 73-60

No. 9 Duke 77-60 No. 10 North Carolina 73-60

No. 11 Kentucky 77-60 No. 12 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 13 Florida 77-60 No. 14 Virginia 73-60

No. 15 Duke 77-60 No. 16 North Carolina 73-60

No. 17 Kentucky 77-60 No. 18 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 19 Florida 77-60 No. 20 Virginia 73-60

No. 21 Duke 77-60 No. 22 North Carolina 73-60

No. 23 Kentucky 77-60 No. 24 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 25 Florida 77-60 No. 26 Virginia 73-60

No. 27 Duke 77-60 No. 28 North Carolina 73-60

No. 29 Kentucky 77-60 No. 30 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 31 Florida 77-60 No. 32 Virginia 73-60

No. 33 Duke 77-60 No. 34 North Carolina 73-60

No. 35 Kentucky 77-60 No. 36 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 37 Florida 77-60 No. 38 Virginia 73-60

No. 39 Duke 77-60 No. 40 North Carolina 73-60

No. 41 Kentucky 77-60 No. 42 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 43 Florida 77-60 No. 44 Virginia 73-60

No. 45 Duke 77-60 No. 46 North Carolina 73-60

No. 47 Kentucky 77-60 No. 48 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 49 Florida 77-60 No. 50 Virginia 73-60

No. 51 Duke 77-60 No. 52 North Carolina 73-60

No. 53 Kentucky 77-60 No. 54 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 55 Florida 77-60 No. 56 Virginia 73-60

No. 57 Duke 77-60 No. 58 North Carolina 73-60

No. 59 Kentucky 77-60 No. 60 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 61 Florida 77-60 No. 62 Virginia 73-60

No. 63 Duke 77-60 No. 64 North Carolina 73-60

No. 65 Kentucky 77-60 No. 66 Texas Tech 73-60

No. 67 Florida 77-60 No. 68 Virginia 73-60

No. 69 Duke 77-60 No. 70 North Carolina 73-60

No. 71 Kentucky 77-6

SPORTS

Avalanche And Blues Battle to a Scoreless Tie

The Associated Press
DENVER — Grant Fuhr is not the goalie he was in the 1980s when he helped the Edmonton Oilers win five Stanley Cups.

But Fuhr, 36, showed signs of his past brilliance Monday night when he and

NHL Roundup

Colorado's Patrick Roy both gave flawless performances as the St. Louis Blues and the Avalanche played to a 0-0 tie.

"I am tired after playing six straight periods, but am playing with a lot more consistency after missing some time with the injury," said Fuhr, who missed 11 games with a strained groin and returned Saturday in a 4-3 loss to Pittsburgh. "I had the chance to get more comfortable and had more of a feeling for the net."

Roy stopped 32 shots, while Fuhr blocked 22.

Roy, who was involved in a scoreless tie on Nov. 2, 1996, against Buffalo's Dominik Hasek, recorded his 43d career shutout and his second of the season against St. Louis. Fuhr earned his 24th shutout.

Fuhr preserved his part of the blanking by stopping a screened shot by Aaron Miller three minutes into overtime. Seconds later, he blocked another blast by Miller and a rebound chance by Milan Hejduk.

Colorado killed a penalty in the final 42 seconds. St. Louis, winless in its last five games, never got a shot on goal in overtime. "Both teams played well defensively," said Bob Hartley, the Colorado coach. "There wasn't much room in front of either net."

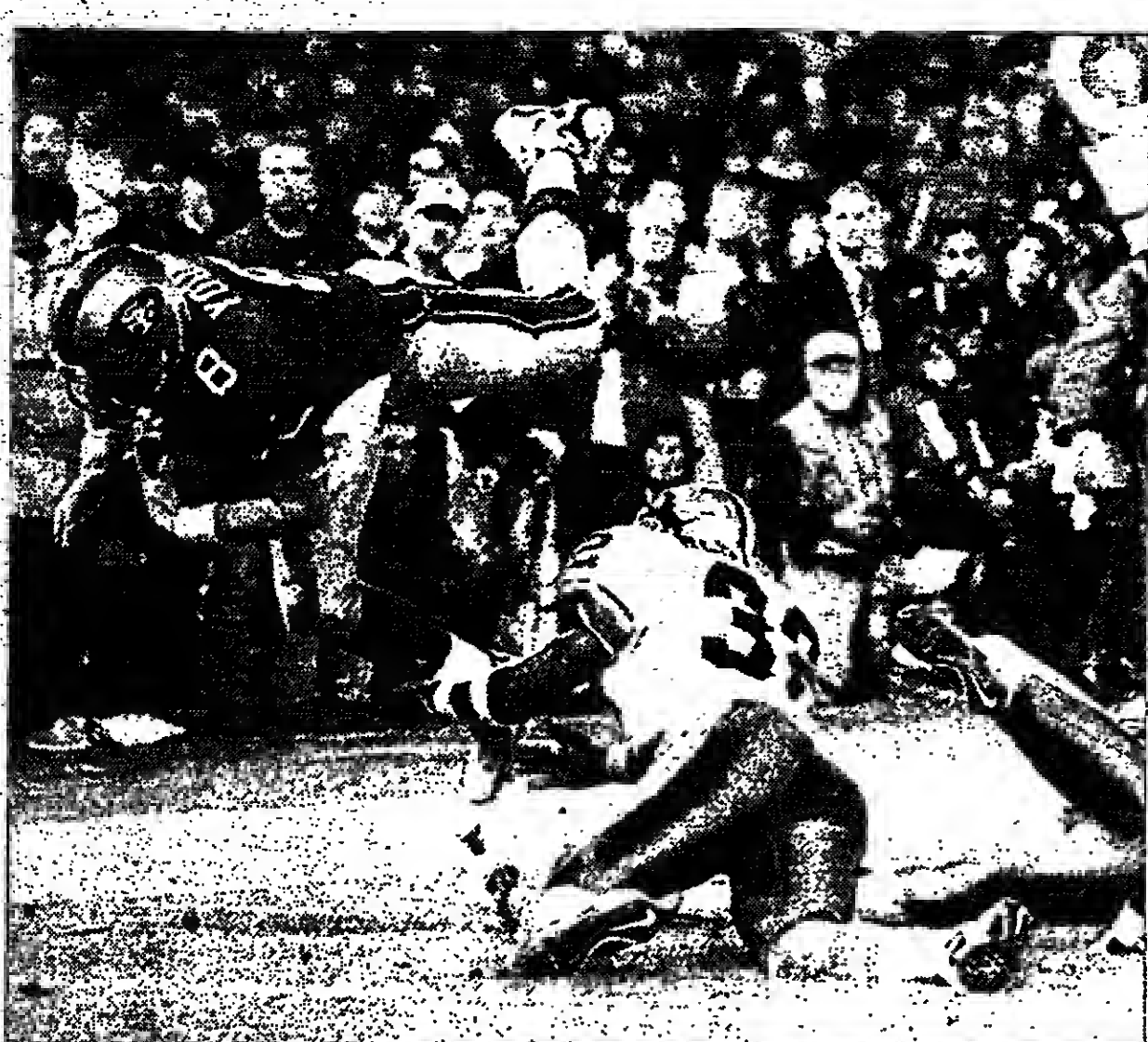
Fuhr added: "This was one of those nights where the puck wasn't going to go in. We played hard to get a point and they played well, too."

Rangers 5, Flames 2 Marc Savard and Adam Graves scored power-play goals in the first period to lift New York over visiting Calgary.

The Rangers got another power-play goal from Petr Nedved in the third period. They converted three of five chances with the man advantage to snap a two-game losing streak.

Canadiens 2, Coyotes 2 In Montreal, Teppo Numminen scored with 1:53 left in the third as Phoenix rallied twice in that period to tie Montreal.

The game was marred for Phoenix by an injury to its scoring leader, Keith Tkachuk, who did not play the third period after suffering a groin injury. The seriousness of the injury was not known.



The 49ers' Steve Young being spilled by the Lions' Bryant Westbrook after a 17-yard dash to the five-yard line.

Hearst Stars as Niners Run Over Lions

The Associated Press
SAN FRANCISCO — Garrison Hearst, the San Francisco running back, upstaged Barry Sanders of Detroit as the 49ers concentrated on their running game to defeat the Lions, 35-13.

Hearst ran for a team-record 198 yards and Steve Young threw for one score and ran for another in the game Monday night.

Sanders went nowhere against the San Francisco defense, which the previous week gave up 203 yards rushing in a 31-28 overtime victory at Carolina.

San Francisco hardly needed its league-leading passing attack, setting a team record with 328 rushing yards. Young was 12-of-18 for 82 yards.

Detroit (5-9) was eliminated from playoff contention with the loss, and the Lions also lost their quarterback, Charlie Batch, in the second quarter. He went out with a back injury after being sacked by Chris Doleman and Brentson Buckner and was replaced by Frank Reich.

Sanders, who rushed for 175 yards in

his last meeting against San Francisco two years ago, was held to 28 yards on 14 carries. He had averaged 102 yards per game this season.

Hearst had 127 yards by halftime and ripped off key gains in each of San Francisco's five scoring drives. Hearst had a five-yard scoring run in the first quarter.

In the second quarter, Terry Kirby had a one-yard touchdown run and Terrell Owens caught a one-yard touchdown pass. San Francisco was up, 21-0, at the half.

Young ran for 66 yards, including a nine-yard touchdown run with 5:46 remaining in the third period. Kirby added a 31-yarder in the closing minutes.

Dad Gets Christmas Wish: His Son Loses
A warm and wonderful story for this holiday season: Brian Griese's father, Bob Griese, gets his wish: His son's football team, the Denver Broncos, lost, so his team, the 1972 Miami Dolphins, remain the NFL's only perfect team.

As the Broncos were moving toward a 19-0 season, Bob Griese, a quarterback for the 1972 Dolphins, had told his boy, a backup quarter-

back for the Broncos, he didn't want him sharing any of his glory. "I can't understand where he's coming from," Brian Griese said. "But I know how he is, and he doesn't want to share anything with nobody."

Bill Romanowski, a Denver line-backer, said: "It's too bad. I would think a dad would want his son to go undefeated and do what he did. I would think a dad would want to share his record with his son."

In Flurry of Trades, Clemens Stays Put

Baseball Meetings End With Burst of Action

The Associated Press
NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Edgar Renteria, Butch Huskey and Brant Brown found new homes. But the Toronto Blue Jays went home from baseball's winter meetings without trading Roger Clemens.

The meetings produced more than a half-dozen deals Monday, plus this juicy tidbit: Ricky Williams, the running back who won the Heisman trophy as the best in college football, was picked by Montreal in baseball's major league draft, though he may be headed to the Texas Rangers.

Yet there was no movement for another University of Texas star athlete. Clemens, a pitcher who has won five Cy Young awards, is coveted by nine teams, but the Blue Jays left without doing a deal.

Clubs are still formulating their offers, adding and subtracting players, said Gord Ash, the Toronto general manager. "We're not satisfied with any proposals from any clubs. The clubs are not satisfied with our proposals."

Clemens asked Toronto to trade him to a contender or closer to his Houston home.

"All is quiet," said Ash, who had wanted to finish a deal for Clemens at the meetings. "We've had a few minor conversations, not anything of any significant substance."

The big deal of the day came shortly before midnight when the Florida Marlins traded Renteria, their All-Star shortstop and hero of the 1997 World Series, to the St. Louis Cardinals for three top prospects.

The New York Mets traded Huskey,

an outfielder, to Seattle; the Chicago Cubs dealt Brown, an outfielder, to Pittsburgh for Jon Lieber, a pitcher; St. Louis sent Mark Pekovsek, a pitcher, to Anaheim and Minnesota sent Alex Ochoa, an outfielder, to Milwaukee.

A couple of free-agent catchers signed — Bill Haselman with Detroit and Chad Kreuter with Kansas City.

The New York Yankees, Houston and Cleveland remained at the top of the list of teams pursuing Clemens. Texas, Colorado and the Mets are also interested.

George Steinbrenner, the Yankees owner, likes Clemens, but has not indicated whether he wants to give up the players and cash to complete a trade.

"In the end, when decisions have to be made, we'll make a recommendation and he'll decide one way or another," said Brian Cashman, the Yankees GM. "Sometimes he listens, sometimes he doesn't."

A minor leaguer with impressive numbers — in football — attracted attention in the draft of players left off 40-man rosters.

At first, there was hardly a ripple in the room when Montreal announced it had taken Erick L. Williams. But he is better known as Ricky Williams, the Heisman winner and a cousin of Cecil Fieker.

Williams hit .283 in Class A for Philadelphia last season, his best average in four pro seasons. Texas was expected to trade in the next few days for him.

"It doesn't really matter what I think about him," said Jim Beane, the Expos GM. "He's an outfielder, I know that. I know he has some value for our organization by way of having value to another organization."

NBA Talks Going Nowhere Fast

By Mike Wise
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — They have tried small, secretive meetings in the office of a law firm and large, scheduled gatherings in the ballroom of a hotel.

But Monday, as the 167th day of the lockout passed, it appeared that nothing the players and owners had done much to salvage the National Basketball Association season.

Two days after a negotiating session broke off after less than 30 minutes, neither the league nor the union was optimistic about a rapid settlement to the contentious labor dispute.

"I don't expect there to be any talks this week," said Russ Granik, the NBA's deputy commissioner. "We just don't know what to talk about anymore."

He added: "The more frustrated you get, the more you want to set a deadline to cancel the season. But we refuse to do that."

The union was hoping to jump-start the talks and help end the five-month dispute by offering concessions to the owners over the weekend. But the league viewed the concessions as having little impact toward helping the owners achieve some kind of cost certainty.

With a month needed to restart the season, total salary losses will top more than \$400 million by mid-January. If another week goes by before an agreement is signed, the league may be forced to play less than a 50-game season — a number several observers feel is a benchmark for the owners weighing whether or not to scrap the entire season.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD OF ID



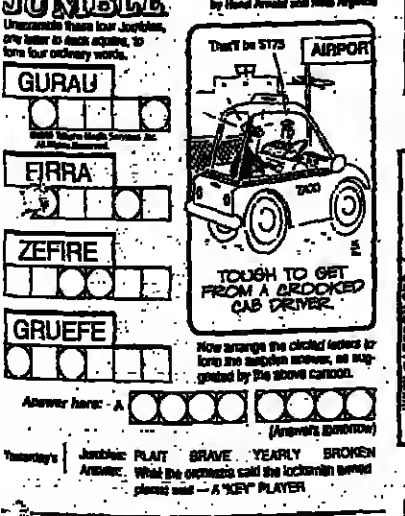
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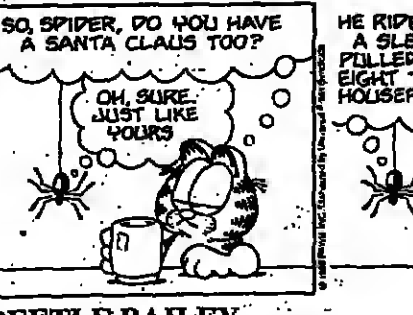
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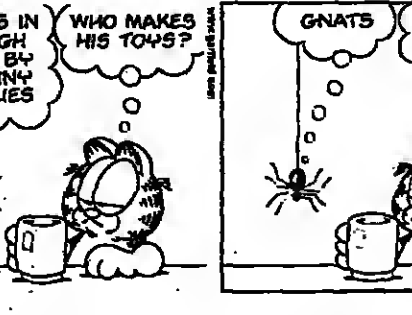
JUMBLE



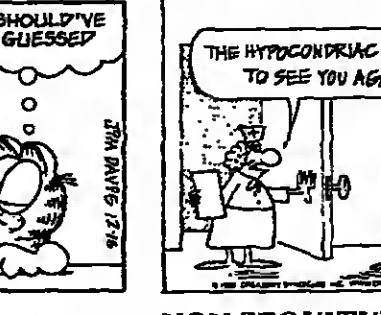
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ITALY	1.380	2.50	25%
JAPAN	1.380	2.50	25%
MEXICO	1.380	2.50	25%
NETHERLANDS	1.380	2.50	25%
NORWAY	1.380	2.50	25%
SPAIN	1.380	2.50	25%
SWEDEN	1.380	2.50	25%
SWITZERLAND	1.380	2.50	25%
USA	1.380	2.50	25%

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OBSERVER

The Great Debate

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Greatest Nation on God's Green Earth (Statehouse Dept.): He did. He didn't. He did. He didn't. It's impeachable. Unimpeachable. Unimpeachable. Peacha. Unpeacha. Imp. imp. imp. Un. un. un. it's only about About lies under oath. Sex. Lies under oath. Oath, oath, nathady. Sexady-sex, sexady. Oathdy-oath. Exady-ex. Starr got the goods. Got no Whitewater goods. Got the Monica goods. Got no Filegate goods. Got Monica, Monica, Monica goods. Got no Travelgate goods. Monica gnods, Monica goods. Don't make him impeachable. Yes, they make him impeachable. No they don't. Yes they do. No they don't. Yes they do. Do. Impeachment is a plot of gh-wing conspiracy. No it's not. Yes it is. That's Hillary talk. Hillary good. Hillary not so good. Hillary tops.

"Hillary cunning, crafty." "Henry Hyde craftier and cunninger." "America has no finer public servant." "He's Henry the Sly, he is." "He is Henry the trust-worthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. As chairman of a committee with a majority of decent, clean-living Republicans he is struggling against vicious, underhanded Democratic apologists for an insufferable president to serve decency and the Founding Fathers." "No he isn't." "Yes he is." "Henry's the one ought to be impeached." "It's Hillary nught to be impeached." "Starr and Linda Tripp are parasites on the public payroll." "James Carville is a parasite on whatever payroll he's on." "What's more, the public is sick and tired of the whole thing." "Polls showing a sick-and-tired public cannot be permitted to stay Congress from the swift completion of its harsh and cruel duty." "Of course they can." "No they can't." "They can too." "Can't." "Especially since whatever he did is unimpeachable." "Impeachable." "Unimpeachable." "Impeacha." "Unimpeacha." "Imp, imp, imp." "Un. un. un." "And so the Greatest Nation on God's Green Earth marches onward to ever greater greatness."

New York Times Service

Jeffrey Katzenberg Bets All on 'Prince of Egypt'

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Jeffrey Katzenberg was talking about the film that has consumed him for nearly five years. "You can't do in 'Prince of Egypt' what you did in 'Little Mermaid' and 'Beauty and the Beast,'" said Katzenberg, referring to two of the animated hits that stamped his career as president of Walt Disney Studios.

There are no dancing teapots here, no cute little cuddly animals or outrageous sidekicks," he said. "There are no cheerful musical respites. This is not a cartoon. Nobody does those movies better than Disney. Had we tried, the best we could have done would have been 'Avis to their Hertz. So why try?'"

Katzenberg, long departed from Disney in a hugely bitter divorce and now a co-owner of Dreamworks, was sitting in a coffee shop at a Pasadena hotel before talking up "Prince" with reporters for religious publications. Opening in the United States and 40 other countries on Friday, "The Prince of Egypt," a \$75 million (and that may be a low figure) animated version of the biblical saga of Moses, has been lavishly promoted and widely anticipated.

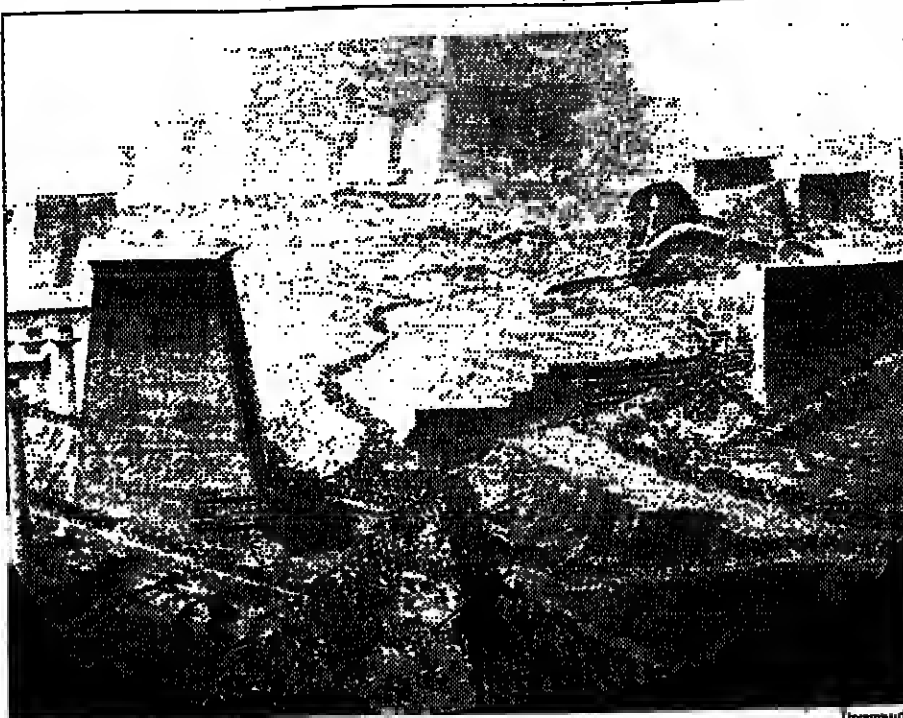
Not only is "The Prince of Egypt" a significant animated undertaking, but the film is viewed by agents, producers and rival studio executives as a test of how Katzenberg would pursue animation on his own after shepherding its revival at the traditional center of gravity, Disney.

What makes Dreamworks executives nervous — and what fascinates rivals at Disney and in the rest of Hollywood — is that Katzenberg has helped shape a somber musical saga designed for adults and children who are not toddlers.

Beyond this, Katzenberg said, perhaps grandiosely, that he had sought to put animation to different uses and make a film that borrows far less from Disney and its cartoon tradition and far more from David Lean's "Lawrence of Arabia," and even, in some ways, from the French impressionist Claude Monet and from the biblical etchings of the 19th-century illustrator Gustave Doré.

"Maybe it's too extreme, maybe we've gone too far, maybe the big idea doesn't work," said a nervous Katzenberg, a founder of Dreamworks with Steven Spielberg and David Geffen, describing the film that is certainly the biggest risk of his career.

Preparing for the film, Katzenberg and his



A scene from the Dreamworks animated feature, "The Prince of Egypt."

team of artists and animators visited Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula and then sought to create an animated style that, they hoped, differed from Disney's. Faces were elongated, for instance, to make them more realistic and expressive.

As in any animated film, extraordinary attention was paid to the movie's palette. But the contrasts in "The Prince of Egypt" are striking. The pharaoh's palace is splendid and chilly, all white and light pastels, in contrast to the warm, hazy colors of the modest dwellings of the Israelites in Goshen.

"The world of the Hebrews is more organic," Richie Chavez, the film's art director, says in the movie's production notes. "We gave Goshen more of a rounded, eroded look because the homes were made of mud brick, which is weathered by the rain, the wind and the sand. The homes are asymmetrical and out of kilter to give them a flow and ebb that the angular Egyptian style doesn't have." The faces of the Egyptian characters are more sculptured in appearance, with chiseled features; the Israelites are more curved and their shapes are looser.

Katzenberg said that animators and artists on the film had seen "Lawrence of Arabia" (1962) numerous times, but that he had asked them not to see Cecil B. DeMille's "Ten Commandments" (1956). "I didn't want them intimidated, because the images in that film are so powerful and so strong," he said.

Katzenberg has already consulted about 700 Bible scholars, Egyptologists, divinity school teachers and religious leaders including the conservatives Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson. They were consulted on everything from the costumes to the compression of the story into 90 minutes to making sure the Bible tale was being retold in a way that would not offend Christians, Muslims or Jews.

Although Wal-Mart is promoting the film in its stores, Dreamworks has decided against arranging fast-food tie-ins and toy spin-offs, in deference to the subject matter. So far, Wal-Mart has sold 600,000 advance tickets to the film.

"We tried to be uncompromising here — there's nothing cute and adorable in the film," Katzenberg said. "In other words, we didn't make the camel funny. You know how easy it

is to make a camel funny? Trust me, there's no animal on this planet that's funnier than a camel. We thought of it. We dropped it."

On a personal level, Katzenberg is plainly seeking to prove two things to his former boss, Michael Eisner, chairman of Walt Disney. One is that the company's huge success with such animated films as "The Little Mermaid," "Beauty and the Beast," "Aladdin" and "The Lion King" was largely due to him. The second is that he could take animation to a new level. (Disney remains the dominant studio for animation, and its most recent film, "A Bug's Life," made with Pixar, is one of the year's biggest successes.)

Eisner refused to promote Katzenberg from his studio chief's job to the president of the company in 1994, forcing him to leave. In a contentious legal battle, Katzenberg sued Disney and said he was owed 2 percent of the profit, or about \$250 million, from the projects he oversaw in his decade at the company. Both sides said the lawsuit had been settled, but the financial details are still unresolved.

Katzenberg said he had "a fantastic partnership for 19 years" with Eisner. He added, "He clearly brought out the best in me, and I like to think I was a pretty good partner to him." The departure, he insisted, was actually a blessing in disguise. "The great fortune for me is I moved on to something better," Katzenberg said.

Katzenberg said he had not read Eisner's recently published memoir, "Work in Progress," written with Tony Schwartz. In the book, Eisner said that Katzenberg was overly aggressive and not especially suitable to hold the No. 2 job at the corporation.

"The Prince of Egypt" has a top-tier cast of actors speaking the animated roles: Val Kilmer (Moses), Ralph Fiennes (Rameses), Michelle Pfeiffer (Tziporah, who becomes the wife of Moses), Danny Glover (Jethro), Sandra Bullock (Miriam), Helen Mirren (the Queen) and Jeff Goldblum (Aaron).

Katzenberg and Dreamworks have an enormous stake in the film because of its risks and cost and also because its release is probably more anticipated than even that of the Dreamworks drama "Saving Private Ryan."

So far, early reviews of "The Prince of Egypt" in magazines and trade papers have been good. "Reviews are very important, and not necessarily for lavishing praise but also to inform an audience that, whatever the film's imperfections, hey, there's something new out there for you," Katzenberg said.

PEOPLE

THE marriage of Linda Hamilton and James Cameron has foundered. The actress cited irreconcilable differences in a divorce petition that she filed Monday, and is seeking custody of their 5-year-old daughter, Josephine, although she is willing to allow visits with the Oscar-winning director of "Titanic." The Los Angeles County Superior Court filing also seeks spousal and child support, and requests their assets be divided. The couple married June 24, 1997.

to determine whether he had based a melody from "The Phantom of the Opera" on one written by Ray Repp, a composer of religious songs and a Baltimore clothing salesman.

The Grammy-winning singer Billy Preston has pleaded guilty to insurance fraud and agreed to testify against other defendants in an alleged scam that net-

ted about \$1 million. Preston was already in prison for violating probation on a cocaine possession conviction. Six other people are charged in the case, which alleges they set fires, staged thefts and rigged auto crashes in 18 bogus insurance claims.

"Doggie-gate" is over. A jury ordered President Bill Clinton's half-brother,

Roger, to pay \$1,285.10 to a man who was bitten in a dogfight between their pooches. Jeff Klempner, a Los Angeles tree-trimmer, said the fight was the fault of Clinton's dog because it ran out of its master's house and attacked his dog while it was leashed. Klempner, nipped trying to break up the fight, sought compensation for medical bills, lost wages, pain and suffering. The jury threw out a \$300,000 countersuit by Clinton, who claimed he had suffered mental anguish from watching the two dogs fighting.



UP AND AWAY — Helena Bonham Carter and Kenneth Branagh arrive at the Los Angeles premiere of their new movie, "The Theory of Flight."

British Model Denies Assault Charges

Reuters

NEW YORK — The model Naomi Campbell denied allegations that she assaulted a former assistant and threatened to throw her from a moving car. She asked a New York court on Monday to dismiss the complaint against her. In seeking \$8 million in a civil suit filed in Manhattan Supreme Court in October, Georgia Galanis charged that she suffered emotional distress and physical injuries at the hands of Campbell during an eight-day period in Toronto in September.

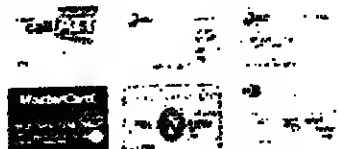
Galanis contends that Campbell slapped her, hit her on the head with a phone, threatened to throw her out of a moving car and slammed her against a wall. Campbell's attorney, John Rosenberg, said that the model "intends to vigorously defend herself in this suit" and that "she will be vindicated."



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